THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA,
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,658—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
2-8 7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8 7-0
22-0 12-0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	22-0 12-0
25-0 13-8		25-0 13-8
28-0 15-0		28-0 15-0
34-0 18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0 18-0
38-0 20-0		38-0 20-0

"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. Tuesday.
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	9th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th ,,
BL COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J. Orman	6th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th ,,
BL PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	27th ,,
BL THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th ,,
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. De Horne	1st Aug.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	15th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th June 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	10th Aug.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 10th July 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 2, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Gutmann	4,200	600	5th July.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th Aug

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

bove rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 23rd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4 200	600	20th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RION	B. Vidos	3,500	550	11th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th June 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LABOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th July 1889 at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer homeward bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Owing to the Monsoon, Passengers are invited to be on board the steamer in the Prince's Dock on the morning of the 10th July.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of EDINBURGH," 3,212 Tons, Capt. W. H. BARHAM, will SAIL from Bombay for LIVERPOOL on or about the 13th July. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth Cabins (on deck), Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Rates, Terms, and Conditions of the

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Will be found satisfactory by Persons wishing to combine the security of a first-rate British Life Office with the advantage of moderate rates.

SECURITY OFFERED		
	Funds in Hand	£1,407,678
	Subscribed Capital	1,620,315
		£3,02[illegible]

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 7th July, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 6th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th July, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 31st July.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 10th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd July 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.		CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
20 0	Still......BURGUNDY ...Chablis......	11 0
	A favourite White Dinner Wine.	
20 0	Still......BURGUNDY ...Beaune......	11 0
	A fine red full-bodied Wine.	
25 0	Still......BURGUNDY ...Macon	13 8
	Distinguished for flavour and aroma.	
23 0	Still......BURGUNDY ...Pommard...	12 8
	This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.	
33 0	Still......BURGUNDY...Chambertin...	17 8
	This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.	
21 0	Fine......SAUTERNE...Barsac	11 8
	A good light refreshing Wine.	
24 0	Superior SAUTERNE...from the Bordeaux Dist...	13 8
	Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.	
33 0	Haut ...SAUTERNE...very rich and fine..........	17 8
	Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUTTON'S NEW SEASON'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 16 packets, including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea
Mignonette
Nasturtium
Portulaca
Balsam
Stocks
Marigold
Antirrhinum
Convolvulus
Candytuft
Aster.
Nemophila,
&c.

Cash Price Rs. 4-12.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 20 packets, including the following varieties :—

Mignonette
Nasturtium
Nemophila
Zinnia
Poppy
Sweet William.
Candytuft
Aster
Phlox
Larkspur
Stock
Marigold,
&c.

Cash Price Rs. 7.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 24 packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans
Beet
Brocoli
Cabbage
Cucumber
Celery
Cauliflower
Cress
Carrot, 2 sorts
Lettuce
Mustard
Onion
Parsley
Peas, 3 sorts
Radish, 2 sorts.
Turnip, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4-12.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 40 packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans
Beet
Borecole
Brocoli
Cabbage
Cress
Carrot
Cauliflower
Celery
Cucumber
Kohl Rabi
Leek, Onion
Lettuce
Mustard
Parsley
Peas
Radish
Spinach
Turnip
V. Marrow,
&c.

Cash Price Rs. 9.

The Seeds are specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve, unimpaired, the power of germination, and prevent disappointment.

We have Messrs. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment with, in each instance, the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired.

Special Agents for Messrs. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Ladies' Sets, consisting of Spade, Rake, Hoe, Trowel and Fork	4 0 to 5 8
Gentlemen's Set, consisting of Spade, Rake and Hoe	.. 6 0
Shears, various sizes	3 8 to 7 0
Bill Hooks, cast steel, 7 in. Re. 1-8; 8 in.	.. 2 0
Pruning or Gardening Scissors	2 0 to 5 0
Vine or Grape Scissors	1 8 to 3 0
Budding Knives with Ivory handles	2 0 to 3 8
Pruning Knives with curved blades and buck horn handles	2 4 to 2 12
Flower Gatherers	2 0 to 4 8
Holborn Garden Pump, throws a continuous stream 40 feet	.. 6 8

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RAIN GAUGES.

IN an agricultural country like India, general prosperity depends upon the amount and diffusion of the annual rain-fall. Every one should be familiar with the instrument by which data so important are ascertained, and be accustomed to use it.

KEMP'S RAIN GAUGE

Is very accurate, and made to hold up to 9 inches.
It consists of
Turned Brass-rimmed Funnel,
Japanned Cylinder with Inspection Slit,
Receiving Bottle,
Graduated Glass Measure.
Full directions for use.
Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve, free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as

GLOVES,
CUTLERY,
FEATHERS,
CHOCOLATE,

FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened

CIGAR;
And a box of dry matches to light it with.

Bottle's capacity.

1 quart Rs. 2-8.
4 do. ,, 5-0.
2 quarts Rs. 3-8.
7 do. ,, 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

PHŒNIX BRAND.
Cash Price, Rs. 25 per doz.

THIS Really Fine Old Scotch Whisky has a Full, Ripe, Mellow Flavour, such as can only be found in a genuine full matured Spirit.

It is now being largely supplied to Clubs and Messes, as well as to an immense number of our Regular Customers.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NORTHERN INDIA TEAS.

FROM THE HOLTA PLANTATIONS.

The finest and Choicest Teas are grown on the Estate.

HOLTA MIXTURE.	PLANTATION MIXTURE.	ORANGE PEKOE.
A delicious, full-flavored, and fragrant combination.	Our Own Mixture of selected Holta Teas in enormous demand, choice and full-flavored.	The most fragrant and delicate Tea that can be picked.
Per 1-lb. packet, Re. 1-6.	Per 1-lb. packet, As. 14.	Per 1-lb. packet, Re. 1-8.
Per 5-lb. tin, Rs. 6-8.	Per 5-lb. tin, Rs. 4.	Per 5-lb. tin, Rs. 7.

POONA, Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY. Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,
BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.
PAGE 18 says :—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company :—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hœmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hœmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.
COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthly condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any novelty or combination; and whatever merit they mey be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., LD., Llanelly, South Wales.

GOLF KIT.

A FRESH SUPPLY TO HAND FROM THE CELEBRATED TOM MORRIS AND MESSRS. FORGAN.

PUTTERS, DRIVERS, MIDDLE AND SHORT SPOONS.
Each Rs. 5.

CLEEKS, IRONS, AND NIBLICKS.
Each Rs. 6.
THE "ECLIPSE" BALLS, per doz. Rs. 10-8

POONA, Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY. Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

UNSOUND TEETH OFTEN THE CAUSE OF INDIGESTION.

KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

A Fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums forming with water a *delicious antiseptic* mouth Lotion. A few drops on a wet tooth brush produces a creamy lather, which finds its way into all the crevices and hollows of the Teeth, leaving a refreshing sense of comfort and cleanliness.

The Rare Floral Essences which enter into the composition of our Mouth Elixir (in themselves great preservers of the Teeth and Gums) impart to the breath a fragrance which *completely dispels* any disagreeable odour arising from decayed Teeth.

A mouth Lotion which really strengthens the Gums and arrests decay in Teeth is indispensable to the daily Toilet and well-being of all, and we claim for this Elixir the first place as an elegant preparation which does all we claim for it.

Smokers will find Floral Mouth Elixir of great comfort, removing as it does the fetid smell of stale Tobacco, &c. Testimonials are constantly being received, speaking highly of the manner it contributes to the general comfort and well-being of the Teeth and Mouth.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS' "TROPICAL" TRUSSES.

These, covered with Gum-elastic, are superseding the old Leather-covered Trusses, being much more cleanly and COMFORTABLE.

Children's, single, Rs. 3-8; double, Rs. 5-8. Adult's, single, Rs. 5-8; double, Rs. 7-8.

POONA, Temple House, Camp & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.
SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
EXCELLENT FINISH.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW PIANOFORTES
WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.

THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone, or Bass voices. This advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have just received a Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to suit the Indian Climate, with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India.

PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

	Rs.
No. 1 (to change 2 semi-notes)	750
,, 2 ,, 5 ,, ...	775
,, 3 ,, 5 ,, to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus...	1,300

TERMS FOR HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower } AND { POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

PHENYLE

FOR THE HOUSE. FOR THE STABLE.

THE BEST DISINFECTANT EVER INVENTED.

EFFICIENT—CHEAP—NON-DANGEROUS.

Per bottle As. 6 and 12. Per gal. Rs. 4.

BOMBAY. Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY. Oriental Bank Building & Byculla Bridge.

"ENDOW'D WITH LEAVES OF WOND'ROUS NOURISHMENT."

KEMP'S COCA WINE

A valuable Tonic for stimulating the Nervous and Muscular Systems. It appeases Hunger and Thirst, and supports Strength in the absence of food, eventually leaving the appetite and digestive organs unaffected. It stimulates and clears the mental faculties, freeing them from Dulness and Drowsiness.

COCA WINE is invaluable to sportsmen and travellers, as its highly stimulating and invigorating properties enable them to undergo a greater amount of bodily fatigue with less nourishment. It steadies the nerves and elevates the mental faculties.

COCA WINE prevents the rapid waste of tissue, and enables the consumer to go a long time without food or drink. For Sea Sickness it is one of the best remedies extant. COCA WINE will be found of great service to those who cannot take alcohol yet require a stimulant.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS' "GORGINA." PER JAR AS. 8.

Used with marked success in cases of Dhobi Itch, Ringworm, and other Skin affections.

POONA, Temple House, Camp, Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.
THORPE AND CO.,

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DR. GASSNER'S DRY BATTERY CELLS

Each Rs. 4-8. Per doz. Rs. 5[illegible]

EFFECTIVE, CLEANLY AND LASTING. ANSWER ADMIRABLY FOR ELECTRIC BELLS, &c.

POONA, Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. LABOURDONNAIS are hereby informed that she is discharging her cargo in the Prince's Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent into the office before the departure of the steamer; otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

GUSTAVE RAT,
Agent, Messageries Maritimes Co.
Bombay, 2nd July 1889.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE date for receiving Tenders for supply of DOORS and WINDOWS to Executive Engineer, Aden, is POSTPONED till further notice.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 2nd July 1889.

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION of SHIPPING COMPANIES' AGENTS and MASTERS is hereby directed to the provisions of Chapter 9 of Act XXI. of 1883, the Indian Emigration Act.

Section 54 of that Act declares it unlawful to receive any emigrant on board any vessel unless a licence to carry emigrants has been obtained from the Local Government; and any master receiving emigrants on board in contravention of the Act, is liable to prosecution under Section 86 thereof.

The Superintendent, Preventive Service, is ex-officio Protector of Emigrants, and all enquiries will be attended to at his office in the Fort Custom House.

By Order,
J. WALSH,
Acting Protector of Emigrants.
Bombay, 2nd July 1889.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

BASEL MISSION (BALMATHA) CLOTHS.

MANY of the choicest Patterns of the Hand-made "MISSION" CLOTHS are imitated by Foreign Manufacturers, and sold by Dealers here, of which fact intending Purchasers will do well to take a note. The GENUINE "MISSION" CLOTHS can be had, Retail and Wholesale, from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE GUZERAT COLLEGE BOARD REQUIRE the services of a GRADUATE of an English or Indian University as a Professor on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem, rising to Rs. 300, by annual increments of Rs. 25. He will be required to teach History and Political Economy. Applications to be forwarded to the President of the Guzerat College Board, Ahmedabad, to reach him not later than 15th July 1889.

PRESIDENT, GUZERAT COLLEGE BOARD.
Ahmedabad, 27th June 1889.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held at the Club House at 5-30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of July 1889, to consider certain proposed alterations of Rules VIII, XII, and XXVI, and to confirm the ap-

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 1,700 CAST-IRON C SOCKETS, 10,000 CAST-IRON CAPS B, and 8,000 CAST-IRON CAPS A, for TELEGRAPH POSTS, will be received by the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Alipore, Calcutta, up to noon on MONDAY, the 15th of July 1889, and will be submitted to, and decided on, by the Director-General of Telegraphs.

The Director-General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, or to give the whole order to any one Firm.

Samples of the articles can be seen, and specifications and drawings can be obtained at the Office of the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraph, Bombay Division, Bombay.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Superintendent of Telegraph Stores.
Alipore, Calcutta, dated 26th June 1889.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

LADIES who would Dress Fashionably and well at the smallest possible cost should patronize

MACKAY & CO.,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,
Byculla Bridge, Bombay,

Who have just imported a matchless collection of Fashionable Novelties in Dress Fabrics and Ladies' Requisites.

Self-measurement Forms and Estimates on application. Inspection of our Stock invited.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
Havannahs, Manillas, Flor de Javas, Veveys, Trichinopolies, Pondicherries, Burmahs, and Coconadas.

TOBACCOS.
Cut and Plug, fresh and sweet. Mixtures, Bird's Eye, Shag, &c., &c.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
Sole Agency in India for Th. Vafiadis, Cairo.

CIGARETTES.
Own Manufacture. Mild, Mellow, and Full-flavoured, 14 brands to select from.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES
From the first Makers in London, Paris, and Vienna. Meerschaum, Briar, and Myalwood Pipes; Cigar and Cigarette Holders; Cigar and Cigarette Cases; Tobacco Pouches and Jars. &c., &c.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE.
Light, strong, and elegant Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables Teapoys, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
Cameras (Meagher's, Marion's); Lenses (Dallmeyer's, Ross', Voigtlander's); Dry Plates (the best English Makers'); Chemicals, Sensitized Paper, Bromide Paper, Printing Frames, &c., &c.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS
R. Lipp & Son, Stuttgart.

TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, SHIKAR CLOTH, &c., &c.
Imported direct from the Manufactory in Europe.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.
For Charcoal, Coal, Coke, or Wood; complete with all accessories.

ENAMELLED IRONWARE.
All white, blue-lined. Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plates; Meat, Baking, and Curry Dishes; Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c., &c.

Send for complete Illustrated Catalogue.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"PURE MARSALA," as used at the Union Club, Malta. Choice Old Particular, and Old Particular. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co.

DELICIOUS TEAS from Col. Hawes' Tea Estate. FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE, EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE, and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE at Re. 1-12, 1-10, and 1-6 per lb. respectively. These Teas possess exquisitely delicate flavour. Liberal Discount to large buyers. MORTON MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street. Bombay.

TO BE LET FURNISHED—A HOUSE on Palli Hill, for three months. Apply to CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co."

WARMING and HEATING STOVES for the MONSOONS, various sizes and designs.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

COOKING STOVES for INDIA with Oven and Hot-water Tank. Will burn firewood.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Medows Street, Fort.

CONFECTIONERY OF ALL SORTS at greatly reduced prices to clear stock at once.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

ILLUSTRATED CATOLOGUE of COOKING and HEATING STOVES for Bachelors, Families, and Hotels.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

FRESH STOCK of our New Compendium of Games, Puzzles, Skipping Ropes, Dolls, Blotters, Work Boxes, Choral Tops, Tin Toys, &c., to hand, a choice selection.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED an experienced MILL MANAGER for a New Working Mill having a thorough knowledge of Carding and Spinning, both Ring and Mule. Apply with copies of testimonials to "X," care of this paper."

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, 60, Apollo Street.

DR PAOLO MERLO has CHANGED his RESIDENCE from Tamarind Lane to No. 135, Hornby Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION POLICIES. Absolute security and low rates of Premia. Apply to the Agents, Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

LESSONS given in MUSIC (Piano and Theory) by a Lady. Apply E. M., care of Messrs. MACKAY and Co., Byculla Bridge.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars, apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

TO BE LET.—A Large BUNGALOW with spacious Compound at Parel, No. 319, Bhoivadi Cross Road. Five minutes' walk from both the Railway Stations. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. H. BATLIVALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar Street,

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

GRUYERE CHEESE.—Just received and in prime condition at PEARSE'S, 7, Church Gate Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage. annas.

BEST FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY FOR SALE.—Prices on application to J. H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAM-

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

PATRINOS!!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

STRIPED SILK NETS.—A splendid choice of these Rich and Cool Fabrics for Evening Dresses, new designs and in all light fashionable shades.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

RS. 34-8 per month for two years will secure you a brand new SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVED by LAST MAIL.—A New Supply of Tunes to the Patent Aristons at Rs. 10 per dozen. Hindoostanee Tunes also to be had.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, [illegible]. For price, &c., apply to "A.," at this office.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June 1889, payable at the office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on and after the 15th July 1889, to shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 5th July 1889.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to the 15th of July 1889, both days inclusive.

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
1st July, 1889.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
„ COOPER, MADON and Co., „
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
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POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminium, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.

OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-eight Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
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PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
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P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
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Price List on Application
TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 62 0	„ 64 0
Max Sutaine's Extra Dry	„ 56 0	„ 58 0

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE,
Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ..
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ ..
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ..
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ ..
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger	„ 35 0	„ ...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0	...

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Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	„ ..
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	„ ..
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ 21 0	„ ..
Chateau La Rose	„ 28 0	„ ..

From HENRY DAUSSE, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien Qts.	Rs. 15 0	„ ...
Margaux	„ 20 0	„ ...

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Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ ...
Margaux Medoc	„ 19 0	„ ...

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Carlovitz	Rs. 11 8	Rs. 13 8

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St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
Chateau Mouton	„ 32 0	„ 34 0
Haut Sauterne	„ 29	„ 31 0

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H Montrec's***	Rs. 18 1	Rs. ..
E Sime & Co.'s	„ 19 2	„ ..
F Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 4	„ ...
A Doignon Fils & Co	„ 28 5	„ ...
Cognac, gold labels, blue capsules	„ 30 6	„ ..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 7	„ ..
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy	„ 37 0	„ ...
P Scilheau and Fils' Brandy	„ 20 0	„ ...

BURGUNDY.
From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BEAUNE.

Macon (Old)	Rs. 23 0	....
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WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky •••	Rs. 24 8	....
„ „ „ ••	„ 22 8	....
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	„ 25 0	....
Cairndhu Blend Whisky	„ 18 0	...

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Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. .....
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12
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From TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S.

First Class Danish Export Beer (guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals)	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 0
Ditto ditto	„ 15 0	..
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	..
SwissCheese in tins, from lbs. 29 to 34,	0 11	per lb.
Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	„ 2 8	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Denish Butter, finest .... per 1 lb. tin Re. 1

From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL

	Large Tins	Small Tins.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	Rs. ..
Celery	„ ..	„ 0 10
French Beans	„ ...	„ ...
Peas for Soup	„ ..	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	„ ...	„ 0 10
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Small Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 6
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SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

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200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
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TRICYCLE	155 out of	156
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LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS,
Carefully and fashionably cut, a large assortment of neat patterns and approved shapes,
Rs. 21, 23, 25, 27, 30.
ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

UMBRELLAS.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TWILL SILK UMBRELLAS, good Natural and Silver Mounted Ivory Handles in great variety. Fox's Patent Steel Lock Rib Paragon Frames, combining extreme lightness with great strength.
From Rs. 12, 15, 17-8, to 40.
GOLOSHES..................Rs. 3 per pair.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO, BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
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BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	987½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	150

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	760
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	130
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	145
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	380
East India Press Co.	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,125
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..		232½
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,525
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	380
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	247½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	440
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	77½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	390
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	290
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	50	Rs. 25	500
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	655

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,00	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	50	R	420
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	10	100	Rs. 3	94
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	50	500	...	325
Ahmedabad Ginning	70	1,0	1,0	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	1,800	12	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	60	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,80	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	585
Bellary S. & W. Mill.	87	50	500	Rs. 22	500nom
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	60	50	50	Rs. 25	425xd
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	90	1,00	1,000	Rs. 2	775
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,75	20	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mf'g. Co., Ld.	4,50	5	50	Rs. 50	1,100
City of Bombay Mf'g. Ld	7	1,00	1,00	Rs. 0	1,075
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,00	70	70	Rs. 25	755
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	50	Rs. 1	670
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,30	1,000	1,0	Rs. 40	540
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,60	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 500	552½
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,0	Rs. 5	1,025
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	50	50	Rs. 2	710
Framjee Petit S. and Mf'g. Co., Ld.	250	1	1,00	Rs. 30	595
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co.	700	15	15	Rs. 20	155
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite		1,0	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co.	42	1,000	1,00	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,2 0	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	820
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,50	500	50	...	680
Hingunghat Mill Co.	70	575	50	Rs. 37	70
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,00	0Rs. 3	700
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,00	0Rs. 50	1,030
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,36	50	5	Rs. 2	575
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	322½
James Greaves Mill	1,32	50	50	Rs. 2	710
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	50	0		100
Increased	1,483	25	25	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	..	900	1,000		850
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,10	1,00	1,0	Rs. 45	1,010
Khandesh S. & W.	75	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	665
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,0	1,00	Rs. 30	710
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,00	0	1,00	Rs. 0	995
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	147
Madras United S.	600½		1,000	Rs. 100	2,050
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	65	1,	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	137½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,675
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,210
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	1	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,	1,000	Rs. 25	735
National S. & W. Co	600	1,0	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.	5,720		625	Rs. 10	415
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	70
Presidency Mills Co.	743	1,0	1,000	Rs. 30	1,100
Prince of Wales S.	2,189		125	...	45
Queen S. & W. Co.	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	890
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,250
Sassoon S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,00	1,000	25	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	50	500	...	450
Sholapore S. & W. Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,350
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,000	1,006	Rs. 35	460
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	280
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld.	4,000	500			375
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	910
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	375
Veramgaum S. & Mfg	800	500	500		..
Western India S.	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	560

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	200 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
apt Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	92
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	645
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	83
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,475
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	870
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	400
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs.	10
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	165
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
adian Guaradted Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	385
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	97
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	215
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 9	375
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	55
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	110
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	9½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,365	500	100	Rs. 85	1,205
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	140
Western India Flour Mills	000	1	125	Nil.	37 48
M. M. Mody & Co.					

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,040
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	520

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 15-1
Carolas	„ 250
Mexican Dollars	„ 222-8
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 291
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	„ 106-8
Gold Leaf	„ 23-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 23-13
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 23-12
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 23-10
Pekin	„ 23-2-6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	100⅝
Four-and-a-half per cent.	104½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	107¾
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	226
Port Trust Bonds	97

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4½d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4⅜d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do.	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 13-32d.
France	3 Do do.	1·71¼
Do.	6 Do. do.	1·71½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do.	99⅞
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	99⅞
China	60 Do. do.	223½

Vanity Fair hears from Marlborough House that the number of invitations for public ceremonials received by the Prince of Wales this year have far exceeded those sent to him during any previous one. Already he has more than one invitation for each day in the year, and it is probable that his summer holiday will be postponed until a late date. Fortunately, His Royal Highness has never been looking better, and many of the physical troubles from which he suffered seem to have left him.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Cricket, Over 30 *vs.* Under 30.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Byculla (s), from Rangoon; Bisagno (s), Hongkong; Nevasa (s), Moulmein; Labourdonnais (s), Aden; and Assyria (s), Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Etolia (s), for Plymouth; Siam (s), Aden; and Simla (s), Calcutta, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Labourdonnais entered and the s. s. Etolia left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Bisagno and the s.s. Landaura entered, and the s.s. Busheer and the s. s. Chupra left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close to-day at 12-30 p.m. at Kurrachee.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails per s. s. Thames will be closed at the General Post Office on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 11-30 a.m.

DARING THEFT.—Dhakoo Mahadoo and another Hindoo were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each by Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday on a charge of attempting to steal Rs. 50 worth of ornaments from a Hindoo woman residing at Mandvie.

A DISHONEST COOLY.—Jagroo Burrial, a dhobie' reports that he entrusted a cooly with a bundle containing 140 pieces of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 157, to be conveyed to the Colaba Asylum on Monday last, but the cooly absconded with the clothes and has not since been heard of.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Monday night, while Jamsetjee Hormusjee Timberwalla, residing at Police Court Lane, was driving his phæton along the Esplanade Main Road, the reins broke and the horse bolted. The animal eventually fell, upsetting the carriage, and Jamsetjee, in jumping out of the conveyance, got his left leg severely injured.

GAMBLING AT ARTHUR ROAD.—Dawood Ahmed and Amroota Succararm were charged yesterday by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming in a public place at Arthur Road on Monday afternoon with cards and money. The two accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were fined, Dawood Rs. 10 and Amroota Rs. 5.

ACCIDENTS ON BOARDSHIP.—A stevedore's labourer named Sooban Cumal, employed on board the s. s. City of Edinburgh, was injured on Monday by a case of piece-goods accidentally falling on him while at work in the hold of that vessel. He is at present lying under treatment at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. —Another stevedore's labourer, employed on board the s. s. Kirby Hall, was on Monday last injured by falling from the orlop deck into the hold of the vessel, He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is at present lying under treatment.

THE RIPON MILL.—From an advertisement published in our yesterday's paper, it will have been observed that under the careful management of the Agents, Messrs. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy and Company, this mill has been able to give to its shareholders a dividend of Rs. 50 per share for the half-year ending on the 30th June last, which is equal to ten per cent. per annum. The company has at its credit a reserve fund amounting to Rs. 77,000, and at the depreciation account, Rs. 1,50,000. The result has been deemed very satisfactory by the shareholders, as the dividends paid invariably have been at the rate of ten per cent. on the paid-up capital.

A TRAMWAY CONDUCTOR IN TROUBLE.—Dinanath Dajee, a tramway conductor, appeared before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram yesterday to answer to a charge of assault preferred against him by Bejonji J. Bushi. It appears that on the 20th of last month as the complainant was alighting from a car, the accused jumped on to the foot board and collided violently with the complainant, injuring his left hand. On Bejonji remonstrating with the accused, the latter struck him. On the case being called on the complainant said he did not wish to press the charge as the accused had apologized to him for his conduct. The case was accordingly dismissed.

TWENTY-TWO YEARS IN JAIL.—Inspector Jones placed a Mahomedan named Mahomed Saad before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday on a charge of stealing a copper dish, valued at Rs. 2-8, the property of Hassam Ishmail yesterday morning. The complainant said he left the door of his room open on account of the heat, and on getting up in the morning to attend to his work, he could not find the dish. The accused had in the meantime been arrested by a policeman on suspicion. He admitted having stolen the dish, and pointed out the complainant's house as the one he had stolen it from. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused has been several times imprisoned, having, on his own admission, been twenty-two years in jail. He was released only last May after serving a term of two years' imprisonment.

THE WILY MARWAREE.—Moona Bhadoo and two others, who evidently have great faith in their own powers, determined on Saturday last to cheat a Marwaree, who has his shop at Dongree. They went to his shop and askd him to let them see some gold neck ornaments, which they said they wished to purchase. He handed them eight to examine, and they began handing them from one to another. They then collected them in a heap and threw them down, saying they did not approve of them, and were about to leave. But the artifice was too shallow for the wily Marwaree, who insisted on counting his ornaments ere his pretending customers went off. And his suspicions were not unfounded, for he found three of the ornaments missing. He immediately raised an alarm and a sepoy came up, who on examining the accused, found the three missing ornament secreted in the shoes of two of the accused. They were placed before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram yesterday by Inspector Dillon, who sentenced accused No. 1 to one month's rigorous imprisonment and the other two to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE BOAT NUISANCE.—Shabowalla Rikia and four other boatmen were placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court by Constable Ellis on a charge of obstructing the line of navigation of the s.s. Karagola on the 28th of June last. The constable stated that on the day in question the five boats approached the vessel as she was steaming towards a buoy, and a couple of the boats were very nearly dragged on to the propeller of the ship, and had not the pilot stopped her he was of opinion that an accident would have happened. Mr. Hammond Kennard, the pilot who brought the Karagola into harbour, was called and corroborated Constable Ellis's statement, adding that the boatmen in the harbour, in their eagerness to secure passengers, behaved in a very reckless manner, and that it was a wonder accidents were not of frequent occurrence. The accused, who were represented by Mr. Joglekar, said that the ship was about coming to anchor when they approached her. The Magistrate said that these men had no right to endanger their own and their passengers' lives by their reckless conduct and fined them Rs. 15 each.

VIOLENT OUTRAGES IN KATHIAWAR.—For some time past the people of Kathiawar have been suffering from the depredations of a large gang of men and women of a mountainous tribe like the Pathans. These people generally encamp in the jungle about three or four miles from the inhabited localities and rush in open daylight into people's houses and rob them. The women are generally detailed for this purpose. At Jetpur a few days ago a lot of women entered into the house of a resident and carried off property to the extent of Rs. 300. On the 26th instant at Gondal, about 12 women entered the house of Vahivatdar Kapoorchand Bhabha during the day. There was no one in the house except the Vahivatdar's wife. They caught hold of the woman and threatened to kill her if she refused to show them her valuables. The poor woman, who was terror-stricken and quite alone, showed them the box which contained the valuables. The box was broke open, and articles to the value of Rs. 1,500 carried off. On leaving the place they threatened to kill the woman if she mentioned of the robbery to any one. The police, however, having been informed went to the encampment of the gang near the temple of the Ashapur Mata; but the men did not allow them to search their habitations or persons and plainly told them that they would fight if they proceeded against their will. Does the Political Agent know this? It is to be hoped that full inquiry in connection with this will be made, and the Rajkote Police strictly warned to be on the alert. It seems very curious that the Gondal Police should not have taken more drastic measures.—*Kathiawar Times.*

CRICKET.

HINDU C. C. vs. THE BOMBAY C. C.

A MATCH was played between the above clubs on Sunday last on the Esplanade parade-ground, ending in a victory for the Hindus by 49 runs, according to the result of the first innings. The Parsee captain, having won the toss, elected to bat, and entrusted the defence to Soorti and Sunjana, Choukar and Joshi leading the attack. The play in the beginning was very dull, though steady, only 7 having been telegraphed after 8 overs had been bowled, when Sunjana succumbed to Choukar for 3. Kutar now joined Soorti, but had a very short career, the first ball he received from Choukar scattering his bales. Ayrton took the willow from Kutar, and together they played a steady and cautious game until Ayrton was sharply caught by Vyavaharkar at mid-wicket off Joshi for 3. Doctor followed, but was declared out, leg before wicket to Choukar, before he had had time to "crack his egg" (four wickets down for 18 runs). Matliwala now joined Soorti and the game became a little more lively. But a "Yorker" from Joshi put an end to the career of Soorti, who had been playing a plucky and steady innings and had succeeded in putting together 14 runs, all singles, after more than an hour's stay at the wicket. Mody joined Matliwala, both of whom showed signs of making the game more lively, but Mody's career was arrested by Joshi after he had scored 9. The partnership of Matliwala and Mody, though not of long duration, was productive of 23 runs. A few overs afterwards Matliwala was caught by Shivgar off Joshi for a well-played 21, the highest score of his side. The batsmen who followed did not make any stand, and the Parsee innings closed for 65 runs. A word of praise is due to Choukar and Joshi for having secured 5 wickets each for 27 and 30 runs respectively.

The Hindus commenced their innings about 3 o'clock, Talpade and Gosavi being pitted against the bowling of Matliwala and Mody. The third ball of Mody's second over, however, scattered Gosavi's wicket, and he had to retire without scoring. Merchant joined Talpade, but was run out after having scored 1. (Two wickets down for one run.) Choukar partnered with Talpade and succeeded in raising the score to 20, when Talpade was caught out in the slips by Soorti for 6. Broker joined Choukar, but soon fell a victim to Mody, being caught by Pochkhana for 4. Joshi, who seems to have recovered something of his former cricketing abilities, now joined Choukar and opened his account with a hit for three. But Choukar did not long remain the partner of Joshi, being caught at short leg for 16. Shivgar filled the vacancy, and with the assistance of Joshi, who was merrily hitting all round, carried the score to 65 before he succumbed to Matliwala for 3. Dalal joined Joshi, who after having had the honour of striking the winning hit, was bowled by Matliwala for 34, which included a 7, a 5, two 4's, three 3's, two 2's, and a single. Bhende followed, but was caught and bowled by Matliwala for 4. Rao filled the vacancy, and with the assistance of Dalal raised the score from 85 to 110, Dalal being responsible for 16, and Rao for 11. The batsmen who followed did not make any stand and the Hindu innings closed for 114. Subjoined are the full scores:—

BOMBAY C. C.

Soorti, M M, b Joshi	14
Sanjana, M H, b Chonkar	3
Kutar, K R, b Chonkar	0
Ayrton, M D, c Vyavaharkar, b Joshi	3
Doctor, S M, l-b-w Chonkar	0
Matliwala, B C, c Shivgar, b Joshi	21
Mody, D E, b Joshi	9
Gazdar, D R, b Chonkar	0
Bharucha, J, c Bhandari, b Joshi	4
Pochkhana, S P, b Chonkar	0
Patel, J M, not out	1
Madon, A M, run out	2
Extras	8
Total	65

HINDU C. C.

Talpade, c Soorti, b Matliwala	6
Gosavi, b Mody	0
Merchant, run out	1
Chonkar, c Madon, b Matliwala	16
Broker, c Pochkhana, b Mody	4
Joshi, b Matliwala	34
Shivgar, b Matliwala	3
Dalal, c Ayrton, b Madon	16
Bhende, c and b Matliwala	2
Rao, c Bharucha, b Ayrton	11
Bhandari, b Madon	3
Vyavaharkar, not out	0
Extras	18
Total	114

SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND.

MEMORANDUM of subscriptions paid or promised to the Surat Collector's Fire Relief Fund up to the 30th June 1889:—

	Rs.	a.	p
Amount sent in the name of the late Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas	150	0	0
Maharaja Sir Krishna Sohi Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Hatwa	1,000	0	0
H. H. Diwan Sher Mahomed Khanji Saheb of Palanpur	1,000	0	0
Azum Usman Khanji Saheb	50	0	0
Mr. Velubhai Dolji	25	0	0
„ Pitambarbhai Hathibhai	25	0	0
„ Ghirdharlal Hirabhai	21	0	0
„ Mangalji Ishwar	15	0	0
„ Hormasji Framji	11	0	0
Subscription below Rs. 10 collected by the Chief Minister, Palanpur State	38	0	0
The Thakor Saheb of Tharad	60	0	0
F. S. P. Lely, Esq., C.S.	25	0	0
Mr. O'Shea	10	0	0
R. S. Thakordas Mathuradas	30	0	0
In God's name	25	0	0
R. S. Nathabhai Jeysing	15	0	0
Shet Kanji Liladhar	21	0	0
Shet Dharsi Odhavji	15	0	0
Subscriptions below Rs. 10 sent by Mr. Maniram Ambaram from Porbandar	6	0	0
Shet Khandas Mancharam	51	0	0
R. S. Chundulal Mathuradas	25	0	0
M. B. Tyabji, Esq., second subscription	25	0	0
R. S. Ranchodlal Kapurchand	15	0	0
R. B. Nandshankar Tuljashankar	75	0	0
Mr. Vishnu Gangadhur Tole, Sub-Assist. Barkhali Department, Baroda	10	0	0
Shet Hormasji Bejanji Khasakhan	10	0	0
Subscription below Rs. 10 collected by Messrs. Kuverji Kawasji and Adarji Jiwanji from certain gentlemen in Nanpura	45	0	0
Captain E. F. Marriott, late Superintendent of Police, Surat	50	0	0
Secretary, Surat Fire Relief Fund at Miraj	135	8	0
Collections by the Manager, Guzerat Darpan, Surat	21	0	0
K. B. Kharsedji Palanji Lalakka	100	0	0
Mr. Dorabji Ratanji Patel and other members of the Guzerat Postal Division	197	14	0
Amount sent by the Manager, Guzerat Darpan, on account of Messrs. T. Rustomji & Co. and Mr. Dadabhai Jamasji of Lucknow	15	0	0
Messrs. B. Dinshaw and Co., Lahore	25	0	0
Stephen Hammick, Esq.	100	0	0
Total Rs.	3,442	6	0
Add the amount of previous lists	29,329	2	3
Grand Total	32,771	8	3

THE Gaekwar's new palace at Baroda is now within measurable distance of completion, writes the Allahabad paper. It has been eight years a-building, but the result will apparently be worthy of the time and labour spent upon it. The building, which is faced with stone throughout, is architecturally described as in the late florid style of Upper India with a large admixture of Gujerati details. The proportions are immense. It presents a facade of over 500 feet in length, and the Durbar Hall has a clear span flat roof of 54 feet, which must be one of the largest in India. This great room is covered with an elaborate enamelled iron ceiling executed in coloured arabesques separated by moulded gold ribbing. The floor and walls are about to be inlaid with marble and enamelled mosaic work, for which purpose a number of Italian workmen have been brought out to Baroda, while other rooms in the interior are to be decorated by Messrs. Damon & Cie of Paris. The finial of the tower, 200 feet high, has been recently fixed, and the scaffolding is being rapidly dismantled. The total cost of the building, exclusive of the expensive interior decorations, will amount to 25 lakhs, and it is thus the largest and most costly modern structure in India—not excepting Bombay's boast, the Victoria Terminus.

WESLEYAN Methodist services are conducted in 5,755 villages in England; the total number of seats provided in the village chapels is 871,581; the present value of these chapels is £2,276,440; the total debt on these buildings is the comparatively small sum of £157,387; during the last 25 years 528 village chapels have been built.

MADRAS.

MONKEYS AT BANGALORE—The animals have again become such a nuisance in the Fettah that the city Municipalility pay a reward of one rupee for each monkey that is caught and brought to them; the monkey, after being paid for, is deported to another place, some 40 or 50 miles from Bangalore. Some of the Municipal Commissioners think the game rather an expensive one, and have a suspicion that the same monkey may be brought for the reward several times by artful dodgers. To brand a monkey is considered cruel and expensive neither would it do to cut its tail or to put it out of existence.—*Spectator.*

ELEPHANT-CATCHING.—The British Resident leaves Bangalore for Mysore on Monday, the 1st July, to be present, it is said, at the Keddah operations at the Billigherryrungan Hills, Chamrajnuggar. These Hills are the most famous elephant haunts in South India, and large catches have been made here on several occasions. Mr. Sanderson, the famous elephant-catcher, superintends the Keddah operations. Spectators are expressly prohibited as on the last occasion, as the elephants were being driven into the staked enclosure a timorous civilian dropped his pith hat right on to the back of one of the herd, in his haste to ascend to a higher perch, and nearly frightened away the whole herd. Perhaps a rule for strangers to wear chin straps might be sufficient. It is too bad to forbid all because one man threw his hat at a wild elephant. The Resident will be away for fourteen days.—*Ibid.*

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburgh s—43 bales wool, R Ameerchand; 300 cwts coir yarn, H K Hajeebhoy; 14,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 100 bales hemp and 100 bales coir yarn, D Heerjee and Co; 250 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 27 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co,

FOR LONDON.

Indramayo s—85 cwts gum, K Khooshall; 2 cwts fishmaws, W. Poonja and Co; 5 cases nutmegs, S Essmall; 2,000 cwts castorseeds, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales hemp and 100 bales coir yarn, D Heerjee.

Peshawar s—18 bales tanned skins, H C H Gunney; 40 cwts gum arabic, N Mowjee.

Start s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co, Ld; 100 bales hemp and 300 bales coir yarn, D Heerjee and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Indramayo s—2,001 cwts linseed, Lyon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—960 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thames s—175 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, R S Woonvalla and Co; 190 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 100 bales twist, S E Sassoon; 225 bales twist, S J David and Co; 100 bales twist, L Chuttooo; 100 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 150 bales twist and 10 cwts ivory, C Ebram; 175 bales twist, D P Marker; 150 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 175 bales twist, N J Abraham; 39 bales twist, Tata and Co; 24 bales twist, K. Hurmukrai; 28 cases opium, P and O Co; 200 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 45 bales twist, Nam Lee Wah; 25 bales twist, D H Marker; 141 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 13 cwts kismiss, T Esoofally.

Gwalior s—65 cwt sharkfins and 16 cwt fishmaws, M Nuthoo; 75 bales twist, A H Chinoy; 131 bales twist, N J Abraham; 132 bales twist and 92 cwts gum, P F Talati; 400 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 24 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 1,000 baskets onions, Cassum Jooma.

Bisagno s—200 bales twist, H A Esmael and Co; 100 bales twist and 200 cwt sandlewood, J Peerbhoy and Co; 55 bales twist, O Khetsee; 53 bales twist, The National S and W Co; 33 bales twist, Framjee R Papa; 1,000 baskets onions, A Munjee.

Thames s—4 bales cotton twist, S E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thames s—400 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, S Abraham; 125 bales twist, S. J. David and Co; 75 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 692 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 350 cwts broken glass, C Nanjee; 10 bales twist, Tata and Co; 130 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Gwalior s,—8 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

Bisagno s,—200 bales twist, J Campbell and Co; 70 bales 125 bales twist, Kessowjee Veerjee.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bisagno s,—50 bales twist, J Campbell and Co; 47 bales twist, The National S and W Co; 48 bales twist, F R Papa.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—43 cases ale and stout, Phillips and Co; 95 cases wine, Phipson and Co; 125 barrels green copperaes, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Edinburgh s—2 hogsheads whisky, J Connel.

Clan Graham s—30 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Kangra s—10 cases champagne, Phipson and Co.

Huzara s—10 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Peshwar s—28 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Shannon s—8 cases claret and 15 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Ganges s—23 cases wine, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Yesso s—200 barrels blasting powder, M Noorbhoy; 20 cases varnish, N Sarufally.

Coromandel s—1 hogshead brandy, R Ramchundra and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—25 cases corks, B M Pantaky.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore s—2 hogsheads claret, Green and Read; 100 cases claret, B and A Hormarjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Drachenfels s—8 cases silvered plate glass, A Noorbhoy.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 28th inst.:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Jabalpur	10 0	Deolalee	2 74
Raveri	7 12	Ghoti	12 25
Nimbora	6 10	Nargaon	4 10
Bhadli	6 23	Warrengaon	7 50
Julgaon	9 49	Hoodgi	3 28
Sirsoli	4 61	Mohol	3 24
Mhasawad	5 0	Madha	4 10
Maheji	4 98	Barsi Road	2 90
Pachora	8 86	Keim	0 60
Kasgaon	8 56	Jehur	1 72
Naidongri	5 12	Pomalwsri	2 80
Challisgaon	3 47	Dexal	0 72
Nandgaon	5 63	Lanowli	29 34
Munmar	3 73	Dhond	1 26
Lassalgaon	0 94	Talegaon	5 75
Nassick	2 38		

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Clan Graham in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

THE appeal of the Maharajah of Cashmere to the Viceroy of India for liberty is most pathetic, says the *Leeds Mercury*. It is to be hoped that Lord Lansdowne will be very resolute in requiring to be fully informed as to the whole merits of the case and will not be content to judge it upon the report, of his own officers and officials. Even in these days there is more than one case of the perpetuation of a gross wrong towards the chief of a Native State through the want of such firm and righteous caution on the part of the Viceroy and the India Office. Behind these comes the responsibility of the British Parliament and people. But not one in a thousand of these ever hears of these cases, excepting in most superficial and incomplete form; and not one in a million, outside the official group, ever studies it enough to be able to judge it. If the responsibility were but seriously taken up, the effect both upon India and Burma might be wholesome. In the meantime, however, Englishmen who care to see their rulers do right, can at least appeal to Lord Lansdowne to give a righteous ear to the appeal of the poor Maharajah of Cashmere.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, JULY 2.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. TO-DAY.
Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind		Temperature in Shade.						Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Past 24 hours.	Since 16th May to date.	Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi	29·584	—·021	+·026	W S W	4	84·2	100·0	81·1	+0·8	75	3	0·26	2·44	—2·53
Agra	29·609	—·003	+·130	S W	7	81·2	95·5	80·4	—1·3	87	10	0·41	3·07	+0·65a
Allahabad	29·599	—·024	+·021	W	10	80·2	85·0	79·1	—0·8	85	10	0·27	6·52	+0·93b
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jacobabad	29·499	—·029	+·022	S	2	86·2	98·4	86·2	+1·3	78	10	...	1·06	+1·04c
Karachi	29·582	+·005	+·023	W S W	16	85·0	90·7	81·7	—0·2	83	6	0·32	0·68	+0·49d
Ajmere	29·660	+·005	+·052	W	12	77·8	89·2	75·4	—2·7	82	8	...	5·24	+1·91
Deesa	29·677	+·002	+·065	S S W	13	80·3	89·1	78·3	—1·3	83	9	0·03	8·07	+5·65
Rajkot	29·655	—·016	+·032	W S W	16	83·8	98·0	76·7	+1·4	73	4	...	1·96	—4·01
Neemuch	29·698	—·037	+·065	W S W	12	79·7	83·7	74·7	+0·1	69	5	...	7·35	+2·06
Indore	29·728	—·029	+·074	W	6	77·3	89·2	74·1	+1·0	87	9	...	6·64	—1·58
Saugor	29·655	—·028	+·033	W	9	78·3	82·4	76·6	+2·5	77	6	0·01	10·64	+3·00
Jubbulpore	29·661	—·045	+·034	W S W	4	81·2	87·5	78·1	+3·3	70	10	...	9·77	—1·69
Hoshangabad	29·699	—·039	+·047	W	5	80·9	92·5	78·7	+2·7	74	10	0·02	11·59	+1·74
Khandva	29·719	—·032	+·056	W	9	79·8	93·7	77·8	+2·4	72	7	...	5·18	—2·31
Raipur	29·634	—·035	+·014	W S W	8	80·5	87·9	75·	+0·4	80	9	0·55	...	...d
Nagpur	29·664	—·054	+·024	N N W	7	85·7	96·7	79·4	+4·5	59	9	...	7·72	—4·06
Amraoti	29·681	—·063	+·037	N W	8	87·8	96·1	77·8	+4·6	71	6	...	5·98	—3·25e
Akola	29·709	—·052	+·034	N W	8	82·0	96·9	77·8	+3·1	63	7	...	...	...
Surat	29·729	...	+·054	W	L	83·0	92·0	74·1	—4·0	63	2	...	2·55	—7·85
Malegaon	29·715	—·031	+·028	W S W	11	81·0	95·4	72·1	—1·5	62	2	...	2·13	—4·17
Bombay	29·755	—·019	+·015	S W	8	83·3	88·1	80·2	+3·2	79	6	...	20·57	—2·96
Poona	29·770	—·019	+·031	W N W	15	78·6	90·5	71·0	—0·1	68	4	...	4·83	—1·32
Sholapur	29·782	—·016	+·028	W	11	79·7	90·2	79·4	+7·8	69	10	...	2·16	—4·06
Ratnagiri	29·791	+·002	+·018	S E	7	79·3	87·9	73·4	—1·6	91	4	0·23	38·84	+3·32f
Belgaum	29·823	+·021	+·021	W	3	70·8	82·2	67·4	+0·4	93	10	0·22	17·17	+7·21f
Goa	29·806	—·028	...	S	10	81·0	89·0	79·0	...	96	10	0·02	41·95	...
Karwar	29·806	—·004	—·029	S W	F	79·0	85·5	74·6	...	88	9	1·36	69·32	+24·18f
Mangalore	29·848	...	—·009	Calm	2	76·5	79·3	72·9	—0·8	95	10	2·10	48·95	+2·45g
Calicut	29·885	+·004	—·019	Calm	4	76·5	80·7	74·1	...	90	9	0·73	35·81	—5·82f
Cochin	29·900	+·020	—·010	E S E	M	76·0	83·2	72·7	—0·7	91	10	1·05	36·45	—5·28h
Bangalore	29·822	+·003	?	W	6	68·5	79·0	65·9	+1·1	89	9	0·30	8·29	+2·33
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam	29·702	—·034	—·020	W	8	83·3	98·7	80·0	+1·8	82	10	...	12·06	+5·00
Bellary	29·828	—·021	+·060	W	10	81·0	93·9	75·4	+0·7	71	6	...	1·78	—1·07
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	29·756	—·017	—·059	W S W	11	85·2	96·2	81·6	+2·7	63	10	...	2·64	—1·15
Coimbatore	29·868	+·057	—·008	S S W	7	72·6	90·3	67·8	—3·1	90	9	0·07	0·81	—2·55
Trichinopoly	29·829	—·006	—·005	W	11	82·8	98·6	76·9	—0·7	65	5	...	0·55	—3·36
Negapatam	29·806	—·016	—·007	W	8	82·9	90·0	77·7	—0·5	62	6	...	1·77	—1·46e
Colombo	29·922	+·005	—·001	W S W	6	83·0	85·5	77·5	...	73	8	0·07	18·55	+4·19

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

a Nor'wester with rain. *b* Threatening weather. *c* Very sultry. *d* Dark gloomy weather.
e Clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds. *f* Passing showers during day.
g Continuous rain for upwards of 12 hours. *h* Sea rising.

SUMMARY.

Except at stations on the Malabar Coast and in Sind and Rajputana, a general fall of pressure has taken place all over the country. In Berar and the Central Provinces the fall has been rather brisk, and elsewhere moderate. In the Bombay Presidency the barometer is unsteady.

Compared with the normal, pressure is below the average on the Malabar Coast and in the extreme south of the Peninsula; in all other districts it is moderately above the average.

On the West Coast, wind directions are variable, being S.E. at Ratnagiri, S. at Goa, calm at Mangalore and Calicut, and E.S.E. at Cochin. In other districts, westerly and south-westerly winds of moderate strength are blowing, but at Nagpur, Amraoti and Akola they are generally N.-westerly. The wind velocity at 8 A.M. this morning seems to have been increasing in Berar, the Central Provinces, Gujarat and Central India.

The maximum temperature is abnormally high at several stations, but it is considerably below the mean of the day at Jacobabad, Allahabad, Deesa, Neemuch, Saugor, Bangalore and Negapatam. The highest maximum temperature in the shade is reported from Delhi, where the reading was 100°.

The mean temperature of the day has risen almost everywhere, except at Karwar, Mangalore, Bangalore

Humidity appears to be increasing rapidly in the Punjab and in some parts of the North-West Provinces, and has a tendency generally to rise on the West Coast.

In Southern India, Berar, the Central Provinces and the North-West Provinces, the skies are overcast, and in other districts they are partially cloudy.

General rain appears to have fallen in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and on the West Coast from Colombo to Ratnagiri. Light and scattered rain is reported from Karachi, Deesa, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Belgaum, Bangalore and Coimbatore. The heavier falls are 2·10" at Mangalore, 1·36" at Karwar, 1·05" at Cochin, and 0·63" at Calicut.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain W Major, sailed last night for Calcutta and Coast Ports with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain C R Kendall, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Rangoon with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nevasa, 1,932 tons, Captain H P Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Moulmein with a cargo of timber.

THE Italian s s Bisagno, 1,499 tons, Captain F Valle, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Hongkong with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain F J Raffin, cleared yesterday for Aden and Jedda, with a general cargo and 622 pilgrim deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Busreh with a general cargo, 17 cases opium, and Mr. Brown and Conductor and Mrs. Newley, as cabin passengers and 30 passengers on deck.

THE French s s Labourdonnais, 1,274 tons, Captain Sibilet, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Aden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Jacquino, Mr and Mrs Hall, and 2 children, Mrs Durham and child, and 6 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Yesso	1381	Trotter	A	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Graham	1916	Alexanderson	B	F. Muir & Co.
„ City of Edinburgh	2102	Barham	E	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ King Arthur	1047	Raffin	F	B. & P. S. N Co.
„ Marlborough	1164	Kidder	H J	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Start	1534	Darley	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	M	E Bates & Co.
„ Indramayo	2662	Leslie	N	Killick Nixon & Co.
„ Etolia	2031	Gill	P	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
„ Thames	4101	Seaton	1	P. & O. Co.
„ Deccan	2022	Atkinson	2	Hajee Cassum.
„ Singapore	2231	Parodi	3	F. Bozzoni.
„ Gwalior	1603	Nantes	4	P. & O. Co.
„ Peshawur	2977	Moule	6	P. & O. Co.
„ M. Teresa	2011	Gutmann	7	A.-H. Lloyd & Co.
„ Busheer	539	Forbes	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Chupra	1432	Anderson	10	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ H. Balckow.	639	Doert	15	B. & P. S. N. Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
2	Byculla (s)	Kendall	Rangoon, June 16.
	Bisagno (s)	Valle	Hongkong, June 8.
	Nevasa (s)	Jones	Moulmein, June 16.
	Labourdonnais (s)	Sibilet	Aden, June 21.
	Assyria (s)	Robertson	Busreh, June 19.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
2	Etolia (s)	Gill	Plymouth.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden.
	Simla (s)	Major	Calcutta. &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamers Bisagno and Thames, for China.

The steamer King Arthur, Raffin, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Aden and Jedda.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LONDON.
2158 Peshawur (s), Moule.
1531 Start (s), Darley.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
2102 City of Edinburgh (s), Barham.
1759 Kirby Hall (s), Phillips.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.
2011 Maria Teresa (s), Rossovich.

FOR ANTWERP.
2281 Knight Errant (s), Mathews.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.
2662 Indramayo (s), Leslie.

FOR MARSEILLES AND GENOA.
2449 Asama (s), Smith.

FOR GENOA, &c.
2967 Singapore (s), Parodi.

FOR PORT NATAL.
269 Kongsbyrd (Barque), Nietsen.

FOR UNITED STATES.
1164 Marlborough (s), Kidder.

FOR PICKED PORTS.
2173 Akaba (s), Mandeno.

FOR CHINA.
1602 Gwalior (s), Nantes.
1615 Nizam (s), Crury.
1677 Surat (s), DeHorne.
2137 Thames (s), Seaton.

FOR KARACHI.
2620 Emir (s), Robson.
1381 Yesso (s), Trotter.

FOR JEDDAH, &c.
2022 Deccan (s), Atkinson.

FOR CALCUTTA.
1119 Elliot, Baillie.

UNFIXED

STEAMER.
1911 Clan Graham (s), Alexanderson.

SHIP.
1410 W. H. Corsar, Brown.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
— Ceylon, Channer.
— I. M. S. Clive, Creagh.
— H. M. S. Euphrates, Evans.
— I. M. S. Investigator, Carpenter.
— H. M. S. Kingfisher, Lindsay.
— I. T. S. Patrick Stewart, Tindall.
— I. M. S. Tenasserim, Butterworth.
A (Torpedo Boat), Perceval.
B (Torpedo Boat), Page.
C (Torpedo Boat), Butler.
F (Torpedo Boat), Reeve.

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1st July, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·702
Temperature of the Air	84·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·2
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	·798
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	88·1
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	79·5
General Directions of Wind.*	SW, WSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	212
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	0·01
„ „ year	20·57
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd July	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

The auction sale of the landed property at Malabar Hill, which was to take place THIS DAY, is postponed until further notice.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case lace shawls.
2 cases colored velvet.
5 ,, white mulls and jaconets.
1 case cashmere cloth, coating cloth, tweed, &c.
5 bales white handkerchiefs.
3 ,, linen.
2 cases iron folding cots.
7 rolls leather beltings, 1½, 4, 5 inches.
13 bales grey shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF FRAGRANT PERFUMERY BY THE WELL-KNOWN PRICE & Co.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of fragrant perfumery by the well-known Price and Co., just landed ex s.s. Bothwell Castle, the same consisting of old brown Windsor, honey, almond, glycerine rose and curd soap, extract of lime and glycerine, extract of Jamaica sarsaparilla, violet and millefleur powder, cod-liver oil, fruit syrup, aromatic eau-de-cologne, lavendar water, florida water, and assorted perfumes in cut gilt stoppered bottles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, July 3, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LAND AT GUN BOW STREET AND HORNBY ROW, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 11th July, 1889, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the following valuable plots of building land offered for sale by Public Auction, situate at Gunbow Street and Hornby Row, and in lots Nos. 111 A, 2, 3, and 4—

Lot No. 1 comprising an area of......	101·80	square yards.
,, 1 A ,, the right to arcade over the street and over an area of	42·50	,,
,, 2 do. an area of	73·36	,,
,, 3 do. do.	23·83	,,
,, 4 do. do.	42·23	,,
Total	286·72	square yards.

The land is bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Mody, on the south by Gunbow Street, on the east by vacant land forming part of Gunbow Street, and on the west by the Hornby Row, and the said land is assessed under Collector's old Nos. 283 and 580, new Nos. 2562 and 5188, old Survey Nos. 23 and 24, and new Survey Nos. 8908-2 and 8909, and Municipal Assessment ward Nos. 1810-1811, Street Nos. 10 and 12, Gunbow Street, and Nos. 81 and 83, Hornby Row. The land will first be put up for sale in one lot, and in the event of the biddings not reaching the reserve price to be fixed by the Commissioner, it will be again put up in the several lots shown on the plan, lots 1 and 1 A being sold together.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 3, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF STORES AT THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Mill at Tank Bunder THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 4 p.m.

A quantity of stores consisting of Manilla rope, mortice furniture, finger plates, gold and silver gilt screws, corks of sizes, iron pans with handles, assorted color powder, linseed oil, turpentine, Mangalore pattern tiles, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR PEARLS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Mr. Leeladher Javerchund, and on account and at the risk of Thucker Jatha Rutonsey and Jaithalal Tribhowandas—

1 bundle superior Bussorah pearls, weighing about 879 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF TIMBER AT THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Mill at Tank Bunder, on FRIDAY, the 5th inst., at 4 p.m.

A quantity of timber, consisting of ebony, mahogany, walnut, Jahore teak, red pine, fine wood, hurdee logs, agarchud logs, tulgum logs, &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Mr. LeeladhurJaverchand, and on account and at the risk of Jethlal Tribhowandass and Jaitha Ruttonsey—

A claim of Rs. 3,000, due on a promissory note payable 6 months after date, passed by R. W. Balajee to Colonel G. F. Beville on 15th January, 1889, and endorsed by the said Colonel Beville to the said Jaithalal Tribowandas.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

On MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAW- [illegible]

1 case of valuable books consisting of several copies of Lives and Public Services of Hon. Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks, Pictorial History of the World, Life of General U. S. Grant, Treasury of Music, and Lives and Public Services of Hon. James G. Blain and General John A. Logan.

The books are on view.

SALE OF WROUGHT IRON BEAMS.

On FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at a godown in Barrack Lane, near the Shipping Office, within the Fort, by order of Messrs. Schiller, Dosogne and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. James, Greaves and Co., the undermentioned 8 wrought iron beams (girders) from the Provident Company's Works.

2 beams 21' 3" by 1' 6" by 0' 7"
2 ,, 17' 6" by 1' 6" by 0' 7"
2 ,, 25' 6" by 1' 6" by 0' 7"
2 ,, 18' 6" by 1' 6" by 0' 7"

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 3, 1889.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

AMERICAN DENTAL ROOMS.

THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth thus causing unpleasantness in societies, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Burgess and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bode, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 29, Church Street.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF JEEWAN PEARLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, at the new Mody Khana, No 95 and 97, by order of Mr. Ali Mahomed Fray and on account and risk of Mr. Narotumdass Gordhandass.

A parcel of Jewan pearls weighing about 261 charus.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property in Don Tod Street, Second Row.

Under the final decretal order made in the Suit No. 287 of 1888, Messrs BENNETT and Co will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst. at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed properties:—

1stly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Don Tod Street, Second Row, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1422 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 149, and which said premises contain by admeasurement one hundred and four square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard, be the same little more or less, and are bounded on the east by the vacant ground of Abdool Sootar, on the west by the public road called Don Tod Second Row, on the north by the house of Ismail Jaitha, and on the south partly by sweeper's passage and partly by the house of Memon Abdool Rehman, and which said premises were formerly and are at present in the occupation of the said Hajee Abdool Sootar Hajee Talub.

2ndly.—All that piece or parcel of vacant ground situate without the Fort walls of Bombay at Third Don Tod Street, containing by admeasurement in breadth 24 feet, in length 70 feet, be the same little more or less assessed by the Collector of land revenue under No. 1217 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the public road, on or towards the west by the house of Mahomed Ebrahim Pathan, on or towards the north by the house of Ismail Hubile, and on or towards the south by the piece of vacant ground belonging to Hajee Gool Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rahimon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, [illegible] by order and in the Godowns of Messrs Ralli Brothers at Dana Bunder and on account and risk of Mr. Mahemedbhai Khakoo.

20 bales each 250 ps. 2 Twills 44 by 26½ 2¼lbs. Budge-Budge Mill Gunny Bags.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 strong built mail phaeton.
1 bay arab horse, 14-2, 5 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong chesnut arab galloway, quiet in harness.
1 small child's victoria with lamps and shaft and a very fine Marwar goat with harness complete.

On SATURDAY, the 6th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Grant Road Station, Grant Road, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of C. TUDBALL, Esq.

Catalogue are published and the property is on view.

Auction Sale of very valuable landed property at Pydhowaee, near Shawak's Temple, Bhendi Bazar.

On SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the late Bai Goolbai, the Executrix of Bomanjee Nusservanjee Vimadalal, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement five hundred and thirty four and two ninths square yards or thereabouts, formerly and now registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 613 and 619, with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses or chawls standing thereon, formerly assessed in the books of the Municipality under No. 37 and 38, and now under Nos. 38, 39 and 40, formerly and now in the occupation of Loxuman Pandoolia Kunsala and other tenants, which said piece of land, messuages, and hereditaments are situate on the East side of Parell, Bhendy Bazar Road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, Bombay, and are bounded on the East by a sweepers' passage, on the west by the said Parell or Bhendi Bazar Road, on the north by the property of Bai Parvatibai, and on the south by the property of Chintaman Govindjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at 8th Camateepoora Street.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Thacker Ramdass Dossa, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Purdasee Sewsing Ramprasad and Ramprasad Dhokalsing, the mortgagor, the following valuable landed property:—

All those two pieces or parcels of Government land or ground, first of them containing by admeasurement 26 square yards, be the same little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 4171 and new survey No. 6344 and the second piece of land containing by admeasurement 91 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 4172 and 4172, and new survey No. 6345, in aggregate containing by admeasurement (117) square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying being outside the Fort of Bombay in new Town, on the southern side of Camatpoora 8th Street in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Shewsing Ramprasad and Ramprasad Dholkalsing and their tenants, assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward, No. 1725 and street No. 21, which said land, hereditaments and premises standing in the name of Shewsing Ramprasad, both in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and Municipality, and bounded on the east by the house of Mulkoo Errappa, on the west by the house of Jungam Bassaiya, on the north by the Camatipora 8th Street aforesaid, and on the south by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL ON THE DADUR ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Thacker Tricumdas Mooljee, Khimjee Valabdas, Mooljee Luckmidas, Ruttonsey Premjee and Hurrivalabdas Nursey, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Manockjee Eduljee Contractor, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 609 square yards, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse of three storeys erected and standing on a portion thereof, facing the Dadur Road, on the west side thereof being 42 feet in length and 65 feet in breadth, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 615 and Street No. 5, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the vacant Fazandaree land of the said Manockjee Eduljee, on or towards the west by the Dadur Road, on or towards the north by another house of three storeys of the said Manockjee Eduljee, and on or towards the south by a chawl or range of buildings of the said Manockjee Eduljee Contractor.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 3, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 2.

THE financial quotations wired by Reuter from London last evening are a repetition of Saturday's advices in every item. A payment of about £175,000 in Gold into the Bank of England is announced.

In General Produce, Linseed had become quiet, and Calcutta seed to arrive via the Cape was 3d. per quarter lower, other quotations being unchanged. Rapeseed was steady at Friday's rates. Wheat was quiet and unchanged in value both in London and Liverpool.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm again yesterday, the total Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats. Spot prices were unaltered; but American arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all but the most distant position, in which they were unchanged. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York there was an advance of 1-16 cent in ready Mid Uplands, at 11 1-16 cents, while futures for September and August advanced to 10 16 cents and 10·61 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were *nil*.

Locally we have had very quiet, not to say dull, markets for produce of all discriptions. In Cotton the only business reported is the purchase of a small lot of Bengals at Rs. 210 per candy; but, though lacking the test of business, prices may be called fairly steady at previous quotations.

WHEAT—Purchases by exporters having now become reduced to a very small compass, the tone of the market is decidedly quiet, but dealers do not lower their pretensions, and we call rates unchanged all round.

SEEDS are in rather more request than Wheat, but only a moderate business has transpired to-day in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* on the basis of previous rates, other kinds being generally out of demand, and all unaltered in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..................................	5,555	bales.
Wheat	20,818	cwt.
Linseed	9,994	,,
Rapeseed	15,502	,,
Gingelly................................	697	,,
Poppy Seed	6,252	,,
Ground Nuts	579	,,
Castor Seed	1,689	,,

FREIGHTS are very quiet, no fresh business worth mentioning having transpired to-day; but rates are quoted generally as before, with, if anything, a weaker tendency.

EXCHANGE has been firm at Saturday's quotations, but business has been very dull. Forward Bills have been quoted at 1s. 4 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits after this month; and Bank Telegraphic ready and for future transfer at 1s. 4⅛d., demand being 1s. 4 5-32d. for September and thereafter, but these rates have brought out no buyers of Bank remittance. We quote ready:

Bank Bills on demand	..... 1s. 4⅛d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	.... 1s. 4⅛d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 3-16d.	,,
Credits do.	... 1s. 4 9-32d.	,,
Francs do.	... 1·71½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet but steady at 100⅝ for Fours for cash and 100 9-16 for the 20th instant account during the greater part of the day; but before closing the rate advanced 1-16th per cent., and 100 11-16 became the cash quotation for Fours, the other Papers being called 104½ nominal.

SHARES.—There has been but little movement in this market, and the only changes which we have to make in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 10 in New Great Eastern Mill shares, at Rs. 735; of Rs. 5 in Coorla, at Rs. 540; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Queen, at Rs. 890; of Rs. 7½ each in Oriental and Luckmidas Khimji, at Rs. 415 and Rs. 995, respectively; and of Rs. 5 each in Alliance and Manockji Petit at Rs. 585 and Rs. 1,210, respectively. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 2½ down at Rs. 440.

[For latest Stock and Share Prices see page 3].

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 29.

[illegible] leave, from Calcutta.

JUNE 30.

Lloyd Dicken, Major, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, on leave, from Kashmir.
De Lisle, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Durham L I, on leave, from Poona.

JULY 1.

White Jervis, Captain, Bo, R A, on leave.

JULY 2.

Gordon, Lieut, Bl, R A, on leave, from Allahabad.
Cadell, Surgn, Bl, I M S, on priv leave, from Fyzabad.
Dibben, Vety Surgn, Bl, Army Vety Dept, on priv leave, from Lucknow.
Copland, Lieut, 2nd Bl, Leicester Regt, on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 30.

Sparke, Lt-Col, Bl, Staff Corps, to England.

JULY 2.

Woodhouse, Lieut, Bl, 1st Battn, Rifle Bgde, on leave, to England.
Russel, Capt, Ms, 2nd Bed. Regt, on duty, to England.
Silver, Capt, Bo. Adjt, B N, Railway Rifles, to England.
Ealls, Lieut, Bl, the Buffs, on medical certificate, to England.
Mathews, Col, By, 1st Midd. Regt, on leave, to England.
Sandeys, Capt, Bl, 2nd R I. Fusrs, on promotion, to England.
Gordon, Lieut, Bl, R A, on priv. leave, to England.
Carwither, Col, Bl, K O B, to England.
Copland, Lieut, 2nd Bl. Leicester Regt, on priv. leave, to England.
Dibben, Vety Surgn, A V D, on priv. leave, to England.
Wintiur, 2nd Lieut, Ms, 1st Gloster, attached to 3rd Ms. Cavy, on medical certificate, to England.
Paterson, Surg, Major, 31st Regt, P I, to rejoin, to Delhi.
Lascelles, 2nd Lieut, Bo, 2nd Durham L I, on medical certificate, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, Bo. Vol. R. Corps.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1889.

1. There will be a match between a team of Volunteers and eight Sergeants, 2nd Gloster Regiment, on Saturday, the 6th inst, at 3 o'clock p.m., on the Colaba Range.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

2. The carbines are now ready for re-issue. Members will please apply at once.

By Order,
(Sd.) R. A. WILLIS, Captain,
and Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 29.)

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr E C Barrett, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days.

Mr J H Wilson, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and five days.

Mr. E C Ryall, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Lieutenant T F B Renny-Tailyour, R E, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr M J Ogle, Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wylie, C S I, Political Agent in Bhopal, resumed charge of the Bhopal (Sehore) Treasury from Lieutenant-Colonel C Ransford, Commandant, Bhopal Battalion, on the afternoon of the 11th June, 1889.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant J R L Macdonald, R E, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Pushtu, on the 1st April, 1889.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Mr. H A F Currie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted, under Section 61 of the Civil Leave Code, 6th Edition, special leave for one month in extension of the five months' leave granted to him in this Office Notification, No. 3, dated 30th April, 1889.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ABUD—June 13, at the Vicarage, Tellaxeter, Staffordshire, the wife of Captain H M Abud, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

DeYOUNG—BAMFORD—June 26, at Christ's Church, Byculla, by the Rev. W. E. Scott, Samuel DeYoung, G. I. P. Railway, to Esther Caroline Bamford.—(Madras papers, please copy.)

DEATH.

KHAJOTIA—July 2, Mody Bay, Frere Road, Fort, No. 33, Bhikhajee Navrojee Pallonjee Khajotia, Share Broker, aged 51, deeply regretted Funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GRAHAM—June 26, at Fyzabad, the wife of E Graham, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HANNA—HERVEY—May 25, at Naini Tal, Colonel H B Hanna, S C, to Rossmond, youngest daughter of the late Robert Hervey, Esquire, of Collar House, Prestbury.

PRETYMAN—LOCKE—June 25, at All Saints Church, Simla, by the Right Rev the Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Venerable W H Tribe, Archdeacon of Lahore, Colonel George Tindal Pretyman, Royal Artillery, to Winifred, younger daughter of Frederick Locke, Esq. of Hartlip, near Sittingbourne, Kent.

DEATH.

REBSCH—June 27, Albertine Adelhaide, the beloved wife for 46 years of Rev W Rebsch, aged 73 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1889.

ALL who are interested in the India Museum at South Kensington will be glad to learn that the outcry raised against the proposal to dispossess that institution of an important part of its space has had the desired effect. It will be remembered that the idea was to rob the India Museum of its entrance hall, with the immediately adjoining corridor, in order to afford additional accommodation to the School of Art-Needlework, as we believe it is called. This perverse arrangement would have left the India Museum with one corridor on the ground-floor and the upper rooms. The next move, we suppose, would have been to make the collection an annexe of the Imperial Institute; and we should not be greatly surprised even now if the India Museum ended its chequered career by absorbtion into the establishment, which, almost before it has reached maturity, has developed an extraordinary penchant for swallowing everything within its reach. But this, by the way. In the opinion of many visitors—and the Museum, though comparatively obscure, attracts many more sightseers than is generally supposed—not the least interesting features of the collection, are besides the magnificent display of the native silversmith's art, the priceless gems, or the rich stuff procured from Cashmere and other parts of an Empire once famous for its fabrics, the architectural specimens obtained from this country—some of them at all events by the present Curator—after considerable trouble and outlay. More than one of these fine façades, representative of almost everything characteristic or beautiful in the more admired forms of Oriental decorative art, are firmly built into the walls of the museum. To attempt to move these finely constructed erections without the aid of dynamite or some other powerful explosive would have been, to say the least, rash. The consequences to the delicate tracery and carving of removing them can easily be imagined. Surely this in itself was enough to cause the abandonment of the ill-devised scheme of the nominal landlords, the Commissioners of the 1851 Exhibition. But public bodies and semi-public bodies occasionally [illegible] strange things, the members of the Commission sitting in secret conclave seemed determined to adhere to their original determination. Fortunately, the authorities of the Museum—the joint Consulting Council, composed, with one exception, entirely of officials—undeterred by the strength of the influences opposed to them, refused, except under compulsion, to consent to a measure which they clearly perceived, whatever might be the intention of its promoters, must inevitably lessen the usefulness and cripple the resources of the institution. They made a resolute stand against the notice to quit and were strongly supported by the Press. The eminent members of the India Council and of the Science and Art Department would probably be the first to admit that, had it not been for the intervention of the press, it is doubtful if the India Museum would have been left undisturbed. Probably the Commissioners, had they been aware of the existence of a certain letter afterwards produced so cleverly, would not have threatened eviction. This was a communication made years ago to the Museum by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as President of the Royal Commission, promising fixture of tenure. Possibly they did not foresee that some people in India might have a word or two to say on the subject, considering the circumstances in which and at whose expense the Museum was formed. Closely identified as some of the most prominent of the '51 Commissioners are with the Imperial Institute, it was, to say the least, impolitic to even appear to slight an exclusively Indian collection at a time when Indian sympathy and support are so much needed for South Kensington objects. The Prince of Wales himself, who is, it seems, taking an active personal interest in the affairs of the '51 Commissioners, is to be thanked for the wiser counsels that ultimately prevailed.

One result of the discussion raised by the late differences of the '51 Commissioners and the India Museum has been to direct attention to the management of the Kensington Gore Estate, which, as our readers are aware, was acquired for the purposes of promoting science and art out of the proceeds of the Great Exhibition. We are afraid that under the secretaryship of General Scott the finances of the Commission were not as advantageously administered as they might have been, and this is no disparagement to that gentleman, who was thrust into a position for which by his training he was not specially qualified. After him came Sir Lyon Playfair, M. P., whose numerous engagements—and there is probably no busier man in England—must have made it exceedingly difficult for him to devote the necessary amount of time to the management of the properties of the Trust. Sir Lyon has recently resigned the secretaryship into the hands of General Arthur Ellis, C.S.I., who will be remembered by old Bombay men as a popular member of Lord Elphinston's staff, and who for some time past has been one of the Equeries to the Prince of Wales. General Ellis has the reputation of being an able and business-like man. With the active co-operation of the Royal President and the personal co-operation of the Commissioners, including such men as Lord Herschell, the Marquis of Ripon, and Mr. Mundella, the new Secretary ought to be able to give a good account of himself. Whether the new *regime* will succeed in regaining the confidence of the public remains to be seen; but in spite of the bad odour that attaches to almost everything connected with South Kensington, it is to be hoped that it may receive fair play at the hands of its critics. Simultaneously with the publication of the facts about the rather high-handed treatment of the India Museum, it transpired that the Commissioners had decided to take advantage of the increased value of land in fashionable London to dispose of a portion of the Kensington domain to the speculative builder. Towards the close of last Session Mr. Samuelson put a question on the subject to Sir Lyon Playfair. The hon. member for the Forest of Dean asked *inter alia* whether various private dwellings were to be built on the south side of the Imperial Institute, whether for the purpose of architectural unity the Commissioners had appointed a committee of experts to advise, and whether any report or plans of the proposed changes would be published for the information of the general public "before Her Majesty's Commissioners make any further disposal of the estates they hold in trust." Sir Lyon Playfair, replying on behalf of his fellow-Commissioners, observed that their charters limited the purposes of their trust to the promotion of science and art; that the numerous grants of sites for public buildings and the sale to Government of portions of the land at about half their value had been made subject to that condition; that it had always been the policy of the Commission to let certain portions of the estate on ground rents in order to obtain means for developing the property, building public galleries, and providing money to pay off the mortgage debt (amounting at the present time to no less than £134,000), and to raise a surplus income for the promotion of science and art, and that with this view the Commissioners intended to let on ground rents "a limited portion" of the estate. He added that before they finally decided on the character of the houses it was the intention of the Commissioners to ask for further professional advice in addition to that of their Surveyor, but no plans had been published or instructions given in regard to the suggestion of the honourable member. Nothing more was heard of the matter until the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, through their chairman, the Earl of Meath, memorialized the Prince of Wales on the subject. The Public Gardens Association, to which the Metropolis owes a great deal, expressed its opinion that the crowding upon the public institutions of private houses and mansions is adverse to the interests of arts, sciences, and manufactures, as well as in conflict with the last public announcement in respect of the future of the estate that the late Prince Consort made within six months of his death. The memorialists, therefore, prayed the Prince of Wales to induce Her Majesty's Commissioners to preserve intact the unallotted portions of their estate, "in order that they may be placed to the great Jubilee uses for which the estate was destined by Her Majesty's Commissioners and their President, your Royal Highness's illustrious father, the lamented Prince Consort." The Commissioners have no intention of abandoning their scheme, and, however unpleasant it may be for the residents in the locality to submit to that overcrowding that prevails so extensively in less favoured quarters of the Metropolis, it must be admitted that a good case is made out for the new arrangements. The London public are likely to agree with the Commissioners when they set their faces against the further aggregation of public institutions in one district of the Metropolis. Without mentioning minor institutions it appears that sites on the estate at Kensington Gore have been founded for thirteen museums, colleges, and homes. It will not have been forgotten that one of the reasons why the Imperial Institute scheme has never been really popular with the public at home is that it is being erected at South Kensington, instead of some more central spot and closer to the poorer districts of the capital.

WE have been favoured with a copy of a paper addressed by Dr. Loewenthal, of Lausanne, a French professor, respecting what he believes to be a remedy which will kill the cholera bacillus. The natives of India attribute many diseases to the klura, or worm, which, translated into scientific language, may stand for bacillus. Cholera, which is supposed to have been introduced into this country by ourselves, is also supposed by many natives to be due to a klura. Be that as it may, the suggestion made by Dr. Loewenthal deserves the respectful consideration of our medical authorities in India. The learned professor has been sent by the French Government to Tonquin to test the efficacy of salol as a destroyer of the cholera microbe, and there can be no harm in trying the supposed remedy in the hospitals and as a prophylactic. Professor Loewenthal has addressed the following note on the subject to Dr. Leitner, who has kindly favoured us with a copy. The professor says:—"After my results in the Laboratory, it would be highly desirable to proceed to serious experiments with *salol*, employed in human pathology in those countries where Asiatic cholera is epidemic. Salol would have to be tried both as a remedy and as a prophylactic. (1) As a remedy: In accordance with my experiments on animals, as soon as cholera is diagnosed, a large initial dose of 2 to 4 grammes salol is to be given, followed by further doses of 0·50 grammes every half hour. The difficulty which the constant nausea and vomiting is opposing to the administration of remedies in cholera should be overcome by ice-pills and ol. menthae pop. in brandy. Wherever possible, high intestinal injections should be tried with a watery emulsion of salol. (2) As a prophylactic: A number of easily controllable persons should be ordered the regular use of salol, such as, for instance, soldiers; they should take during, say about a month, 1 to 2 grammes salol at each of the three meals. I put stress upon this, that the salol should be taken at the repasts, as in this case it causes no inconvenience. The persons under experiment should rigorously abstain from food or drink between the repasts in order to avoid infection. If salol acts as presumed, none of the persons under experiment should be attacked by cholera during its prophylactic use, or in any case the rate of disease ought to be very low. In order to meet the objection that those protected by salol might have escaped attack even without taking anything, the persons under experiment, after having received salol for a month, should be left without it, not changing otherwise their mode of life. A number of them, corresponding to the average rate of the epidemic, would then be attacked. This experiment may be made without hesitation, as in such a trial the efficacy of salol would have been proved beyond doubt and as it could be employed at once as a remedy in all the occurring cases. The reports ought to comprise:—1. Exact figures as to the average number of cases of disease and death previously observed in the same place during a given unit of time. (Statistics of morbidity and mortality.) 2. Exact, if compressed, description of cases treated, with constant regard to the following points: (*a*) How long did the disease exist when treatment by salol was commenced? (*b*) In what period of the disease was treatment by salol commenced? (*c*) How was this treatment conducted, the strength of the doses, and the manner of administration. (*d*) Results of the treatment. (*e*) Complications and incidents, if any. (*f*) Manner and duration of convalescence; how was the recovery and how long did it last?" Reports are requested to be sent either to Dr. Leitner, Oriental Institute, Woking, or directly to Dr. William Loewenthal, 37, Rue Pergolese, Paris. When publishing the reports, Dr. Loewenthal will mention with thanks the names of their authors, unless a wish to the contrary should be formally expressed to him. Dr. Leitner suggests that the reports be sent to the well-known author and physician, Dr. Nordan, who takes a great interest in the matter. His address is 43, Boulevard des Batignolles, Paris, Dr. Loewenthal has left for Tonkin.

FOLLOWING the mischievous example set by the car-drivers, the street sweepers, a numerous body in the service of the Municipality, have organised a movement to enforce a demand for higher wages by threatening to strike and leave the streets unswept. The rumour that prevailed yesterday that they had actually struck is, however, unfounded. The street scavengers are some two thousand in number, their pay ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 9 per mensem. They are under some eighty inspectors, who are, of course, paid at a higher rate. The movement, so far as is known, does not extend to the halalkhores, who number between two and three thousand with some hundreds of women. These indispensable cleaners of the city are paid Rs. 11-8 per mensem, while about a score draw the higher pay of thirteen or fourteen rupees per mensem because they are the survivors of an imported colony from Delhi and up-country cities, who were brought into the city in special trains during Mr. Arthur Crawford's regime to save the situation in the year 1864 under circumstances of great emergency. The men of the indigenous Bombay halalkhore service went suddenly on strike to compel a rise in wages, which were then Rs. 9 per mensem. For several days every house in the Fort and in other parts of the city underwent worse horrors than those of a state of siege, as those can easily understand who know about the nature of the private arrangements in Bombay dwellings. Mr. Crawford, then Municipal Commissioner, had several hundreds of men and women of the requisite calling, who were earning Rs. 3 per mensem in distant mofussil towns, brought to Bombay by special trains under a promise of permanent employment of Rs. 13 a month. The strikers were thus brought to their senses; the new rate of pay was continued to the new comers till they dropped out, and the scale was fixed at the present rate of Rs. 11-8. The promptitude and disregard of routine manifested by the then Commissioner won him the gratitude of the European population, but brought down upon him the severest censure from Mr. Naoraji Furdoonji, who denounced the high rate of pay promised as excessive and unauthorised. The Bench of Justices, however, rather sympathised with Mr. Crawford, when he declared that under similar circumstances he would act the same way, with or without authorisation. There has been no strike the Bhungies in Bombay since. The street sweepers may strike or not as they please; they do not hold for keys of the city in their hands; and can easily be replaced by scavengers from up-country.

Is a home for soldiers required in Bombay? is a question which has been vexing the minds of correspondents in these columns during the past few weeks. Attempts have been made, by evidence from the garrison itself, to prove that soldiers do not want a home in Bombay, and that if it were provided, they will not patronise it. But Major Wilford, who has already done much for the benefit of the men under him, was of opinion that such a thing was required, if only the funds necessary to inaugurate it could be got. General Budgen, who performed the opening ceremony, delivered a strong address in favour of the Home and offered some very sensible suggestions which might easily be acted upon. While in every way grateful to Mr. Clutterbuck, the soldier might do more to help himself. At a rough calculation, if the troops of India combined, they could, by a small subscription of about two annas a month, get Rs. 96,000 a year. How many homes could be built throughout the country with that sum?

REMITTANCES on India for 45,00,000 rs. were tendered for on June 12 at the Bank, when bills were allotted for the following amounts, viz., on Calcutta, 6,38,000 rs., and Bombay 3,31,000 rs., at an average of 1s. 4·0625*d*., and Madras, 4,64,000 rs., at an average of 1s. 4·0622*d*.; and for transfers on Calcutta 24,95,000 rs., at an average of 1s. 4·0968*d*., and Madras 5,72,000 rs., at an average of 1s. 4·099*d*. Tenders for the former at 1s. 4 1-16*d*. and for the latter at 1s. 4 3-32*d*. receiving about 49 per cent., and above in full. Subsequently bills for 38,000 rs., on Calcutta, 10,000 rs. on Bombay, and 10,000 rs., on Madras were sold at 1s. 4 3-32*d*. whilst it was announced that the amount to be allotted next Wednesday would be 40,00,000 rs. The remittances for 48,55,000 rs. sold last week produced £326,550 the remittances sold between April 1 and June 11, amounting to 5,08,49,000 rs. having realised £3,436,061.

THE splendour of the Shah's second visit to London seems likely to eclipse the glories of the first, says "Atlas," and the City, the Prince of Wales, and Sir Drummond Wolff are busy making the necessary arrangements for his entertainment. It is now intended, if possible, that he shall land at Gravesend, and approach London by river, the Thames Embankment being occupied by troops during his progress. A gala performance of "Aida" at the Opera has already been "commanded" for July 2; and on the 4th he visits the Empire Theatre, which Mr. Reuben Sassoon has taken for the entire evening. The Prince of Wales will be present on both occasions, and Mr. Harris has promised Mr. Sassoon to provide a programme replete with attractions. Lord and Lady Salisbury will welcome him at Hatfield, and it is possible that he will stay with Lord and Lady Brownlow at Ashridge, and Lord and Lady Abergavenny at Eridge. He is to be shown round the Stock Exchange in solemn state, and will be the lion at several balls.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* took the trouble to write the following paragraph concerning a recent debate in the Municipal Corporation:—"The Corporation of Bombay has been recently discussing with earnestness a question which, if not quite of Imperial importance, has had the effect of very much amusing the citizens of Bombay. It appears that certain members of the Corporation had arrived at the conclusion that it was impossible to sustain and assert the dignity of the office of president of the Corporation without a badge and a chain. They desired, therefore, to pass a resolution compelling the reluctant president to wear the imposing decoration so generously sought to be bestowed upon him. In the course of a rhetorical and ardent debate the president said he peremptorily declined to be decorated with a necklace and brooch. One of Mark Twain's characters, when offered a peerage, had said 'Give it to the poor.' In the same spirit he hoped the Corporation would say to these anonymous benefactors 'Don't throw your jewelry away upon your president; give it to a bridesmaid.' The president narrowly escaped by four votes the greatness intended to be thrust upon him.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE SHAH IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 1.

In accordance with previously notified arrangements, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, representing the Queen, met the Shah of Persia to-day on his arrival at Gravesend, when the greeting of the two distinguished personages was most cordial. From Gravesend the party steamed to the Speaker's Steps on Westminster Bridge, where they landed; and from the Houses of Parliament drove direct to Buckingham Palace, where the Shah was welcomed by H. R. H. the Princess of Wales and her daughters. The route was lined with thousands of spectators, who cheered lustily as the carriage conveying the royal visitor drove past.

THE DELAGOA QUESTION.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir James Fergusson, replying to a question, said that England holds Portugal liable to make good the losses sustained by British subjects in Delagoa, and that legal action will be taken with a view to recovering the value of the railway property destroyed.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN AMERICA.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company contemplates the construction of a second railway connecting the province of Manitoba with the Pacific.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARRIVAL OF THE SHAH IN LONDON.

LONDON, JULY 2.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with his eldest son, Prince Albert Victor, went down to Gravesend yesterday to meet the Shah of Persia, and accompanied His Majesty up the Thames to Westminster, where the Royal party landed in the evening.

A squadron of Household Cavalry formed the escort to Buckingham Palace, and the streets along which the cortège passed were lined with troops. Immense crowds were present and the weather was splendid.

THE DELAGOA QUESTION.

In the House of Commons last night Sir James Fergusson, in reply to a question, said that Portugal had been informed by the British Government that she would be held responsible for the loss sustained by British investors through the cancelling of the concession granted to the Delagoa Railway. Sir James added that according to the latest despatches received the British subjects at Delagoa Bay were not in need of protections, nevertheless two British gunboats had been ordered to proceed there from Capetown.

In the House of Lords Lord Salisbury, replying to a question on the same subject, said that the action of Portugal at Delagoa Bay had been high-handed and unjust.

THE O'BRIEN CASE.

Mr. W. O'Brien has been released on bail.

Mr. W. J. Lane, member for East Cork, has been arrested for aiding and abetting Mr. O'Brien.

THE EGYPTIAN PREFERENCE STOCK.

PARIS, JULY 1.

A semi-official communique indicates a desire on the part of France to resume negotiations in respect to the conversion of the Egyptian Preference Stock.

THE DERVISHES.

CAIRO, JULY 1.

Wad-el-Njumi with his force has returned to Matuka without fighting.

General Grenfell goes to Wady Halfa on Friday next.

OPENING OF THE ASSAM-BEHAR RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 2.

The Assam-Behar Railway was duly opened to traffic on the 1st instant.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

Colonel Harris, the Deputy Adjutant-General, will act as Adjutant-General during General Elles's absence on leave.

RETIREMENT OF SIR A. CAPPEL.

News has been received in India that Sir A. Cappel, Director-General of Telegraphs, has retired from the 1st instant.

GENERAL PRENDERGAST.

General Prendergast has left Quetta for the Zhob country with an escort of 100 native cavalry to settle some tribal disputes in that quarter.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

The Government of India is now engaged in considering the details of the measures necessary for enlarging the Legislative Councils as foreshadowed in H. E. the Viceroy's speech on the Budget.

ELIGIBILITY OF A HIGH COURT JUDGE IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Secretary of State is, the *Pioneer* says, about passing an order that in future no judge of the Bombay High Court shall be eligible for the local Council.

MR. COLQUHOUN IN TROUBLE.

Mr. Colquhoun has been suspended for giving information of an exceptionable character to a press correspondent and for persisting in doing so after receiving orders to desist.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macphersen left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, JULY 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oceana arrived here from Colombo on the evening of the 29th ultimo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here on the evening of the 29th ultimo.

ADEN, JULY 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo yesterday morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Orion from Trieste left here this morning for Bombay.

JULY 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej, with the homeward Indian mails of 25th June, arrived here at 7 a.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¾

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3 15-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	84½ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67¼
4½ per cent. "	69¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	42

The sum of about £ 175,000 has been paid in to the Bank of England.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 14.

LAST WEEK I praised the English weather. Verily, I apologize for what I did. I sinned greatly. Never more will I say a good word for British sunshine and shower, for English balmy breezes and pleasant atmosphere. Within twelve hours of my writing all had changed. In eighteen hours the thermometer had dropped twenty-one degrees. A north-east wind blew, the sky became densely clouded, on Saturday evening it rained a little, on Sunday it rained a good deal, on Monday (Whit-Monday, a St. Lubbock Bank holiday) the rain ceased not from daybreak to dark, nor even then. The wettest Whit-Monday in the memory of man is the universal verdict. A wet Bank holiday is a sore infliction. People have the holiday and must do something with their time. If they are venturesome, they try to carry out the programme they had determined upon and suffer greatly, perhaps contract disease which has serious consequences. Others of the multitude patronise public houses and gin-shops. Over what follows then a veil had better be discreetly drawn. Such places as the Crystal Palace and the Alexandra Palace were thronged on Monday last, but railway travelling was at a discount. One railway company had seventy thousand fewer passengers than on Whit-Monday last year, and had made preparations to carry a larger number even. The uncertainties of our climate—well, perhaps, if the climate were more to be depended upon we should lose some of the fillips which make life bearable.

Sir Edwin Arnold tells me the reports current as to his going to America are unauthorised and premature. He has as good as promised to give a series of lectures at Harvard University; but not yet. America at this season of the year is too hot for his fancy. He will go the United States in the autumn, and then proceed, *via* the Pacific, to India, where once more he wishes to spend a few months. If Sir Edwin should encounter Prince Albert Victor in the course of his travels, what a dithyrambic description we shall have in the *Daily Telegraph* of the meeting between the heir of all the European ages and the Deccan peasant (a man with a finer intellectual equipment than John Morley or W. H. Lecky), the heir of all the Oriental ages—ages so much vaster than those of this Western world? Sir Edwin shares with Dr. Brudenel Carter the fame of being the most accomplished dinner-table talker in London. Taking an assertion in the foregoing sentence as a sample, I should say he is the most entertaining as well as the most accomplished of conversationalists.

Sir Charles Dilke's friends are again industriously circulating a report that the document which he began preparing immediately after the second trial—Crawford *vs.* Crawford and Dilke—is shortly to be published. This document is to effectually redeem Sir Charles's character from the stain which now rests upon it. One is justified in a little scepticism both about the document itself and the marvellous powers it is, when issued, to exercise upon the minds of men. If it existed and were as powerful in influence as is alleged it would surely have appeared long ago. No man would willingly sit quiet a single day under such an aspersion as that which overshadows Sir Charles Dilke's life and which has blasted his career. Nor, I fear, when the long-promised statement does see the light will it, unless a judicial examination in some way or other follows, satisfy the public and wholly rehabilitate the ex-Liberal Foreign Minister. Matters, too, are made worse for Sir Charles by some sapient individual sending a paragraph to the papers declaring that a recent novel, entitled "The Repentance of Paul Wentworth," contains as hero one who is supposed to be the late Member for Chelsea. This is too absurd, if it is intended to help the over-shadowed man. If Sir Charles is guiltless what need is there for repentance on his part?

Sir Edward Watkin has imitated the example of his travel-companion, Sir Henry Edwardes, and has written a book, entitled "A Few Words About India." He requires one hundred and twenty pages in which to state his few words. The book is printed "for private circulation," and, inconsistently, is sent to a number of newspapers for review. Possibly, you may be included among the Railway baronet's journalistic friends and will receive a copy. Meanwhile, it will not be profitless to say that the work is dedicated to Lord Salisbury as Prime Minister and as an ex-Secretary of State for India. Lord Salisbury is addressed "in the hope that the vast resources of India may be fully and soon developed, that Indian railways may be extended and commercialized, and that a paternal Government may spare no efforts towards strengthening the competitive powers of the cultivator and merchant of a wonderful country, so that protection in America may be met by production in India." It would further appear that the book is divided into two parts. The first deals with railways and commercialization; the second with the National Congress and its many misdeeds. So fierce are Sir Edward's attacks upon the Congressmen and upon the organisation as a whole, and so strongly are these resented by supporters of the Congress in this country that there may be some truth in the report that Sir Edward has asked the Home Office for police protection. Conceive the great railway magnate always guarded by two burly policemen going about in fear of personal violence from the "half-educated Baboo." The spectacle is touching.

The project to hold an enlarged Oriental Exhibition in London next year to be worked on the same plan as the Indian section at Paris is in good hands; but it is too early yet to say whether the idea will be realized. A great deal depends upon the railway company, who are the owners of the land on which it is proposed that the exhibition should be held, and who would be one of the largest gainers if, as with proper management is certain, the thing proved a success. Next week I hope to be able to give you some further particulars that will be useful to intending exhibitors from India.

PANTHER KILLED AT KHANDALLA.

ON Saturday last *khubber* was brought to Messrs. Somers, Potts, and Lyons, who were on a holiday trip at Khandalla at the time, that a large panther had killed a cow belonging to a native residing near the Reversing Station. The three gentlemen, deciding to try and bag the animal, set out in search of it. They came upon the carcase of the cow, which was fearfully mangled, and the ground and shrubs round about were torn up, giving ample signs of the struggle between the two animals. The gentlemen ensconced themselves behind some trees and lay in wait for the panther from about 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Finally, the panther ventured out and came towards the carcase, when Mr. Somers, one of the party, on seeing him, took a steady aim and shot the animal through the neck, the bullet issuing out from behind the shoulder. The animal rolled over, and died after a struggle. The gentlemen brought the carcase to the quarters of Mr. Somers for the purpose of skinning it. As it lay at the Khandalla station, the Maharajah Holkar, who happened to be a passenger by a down train, on seeing the animal, offered a large sum for the skin. But as Mr. Somers, the slayer of the animal, was not there, the other gentlemen could not strike a bargain. The panther was a large one, measuring from nose to tip of tail over eight feet.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT S. B. SMITH, 1st Dragoon Guards, remains in England on extended leave until 19th November.

MAJOR A.W. HAMMANS, 1st Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, is granted six months' leave to Australia on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT H. R. BEDDOES resigns his probationary appointment in the 4th Hyderabad Cavalry and reverts to the 7th Hussars.

THE following appointments have been made:—Captain W. H. Cazalet, B.S.C., and Second-Lieutenant E. G. Vaughan, 2nd Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, to the 38th Bengal Infantry as officiating Wing Commander and officiating Wing Officer respectively; and Lieutenant W. H. Cobham, 1st Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, to the 5th Bombay Cavalry.

THE quidnuncs of Society assure you that the obstacle to the engagement of Prince Albert Victor and the Princess Victoria of Teck is no less a personage than Her Majesty.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JUNE 30.

THE accumulation of traffic on the railway at Marmagao is entirely cleared and traffic is now slack, but the company still get a train load daily, about 150 tons. A steamer is now continuously alongside, and the little traffic which is received is being moved rapidly. There are now in all five large sheds for goods, and I am glad to say that the protection of goods is and has been receiving the careful attention of the Agent.

Senhor Hermenegildo Campos has been appointed Portuguese Port Officer in succession to Captain Adriano, who has retired. A better selection could not have been made, and it reflects credit on His Excellency the Governor-General, who is every day gaining more popularity for his well-considered measures.

Rain had held off for nearly a week, but it poured torrents during the greater part of last night. This morning the thermometer stood at 78°; now (noon) it is 85°.

The exportation of mangoes to the Southern Mahratta Country continues to be large—so much so that for want of room in the trains a good number of baskets containing them have sometimes to be shut out.

The ghats railway has thus far stood the monsoon well, about 50 inches rain having already fallen there. It is to be hoped that there will be no breaches as there were during last year's rains, which caused a suspension of traffic for some days.

On the 17th instant, the day following the assumption of the office, His Excellency the Governor-General held a levee, which was largely attended by all the public bodies, representing different departments of the State. A guard-of-honour was stationed near the palace, and a band played during the time the levee lasted.

In consequence of a telegram from the Lisbon Minister to the Governor-General a night Council was held, in which it was resolved to put into execution the new financial reforms from 1st July, Mr. Nagar and Mr. Athayede being temporarily appointed Inspector and Sub-Inspector respectively until new financiers are sent out from Portugal to take charge of the public treasury. The system in vogue regarding the management of the public finances was not of the best, but the rules referring to the appointment of the financial staff and the high rate of salary assigned to the several posts are considered to betray the intention that in these reforms European agency should be introduced and the claims of the natives ignored.

The Meteorological Observatory at Pangim is to be removed to the Hill of Conceicao near the newly projected palace for the Patriarch-Archbishop.

The Commandant of the Fortress of *Reis Magos* has been accused of a serious act, calculated to provoke breach of international law, in the arbitrary arrest of two Mahomedan lascars (British subjects) and keeping them in custody. The cause for this proceeding is the use of water from a fountain which stands at the foot of the hill and near the church of *Reis Magos*, whose property it is. It is outside the fortress, but the Commandant has of late been considered proprietor. As the fountain has for many years been used by seafaring vessels, the two Mahomedan lascars went thither to fetch water, when they were arrested, and when, with the usual delays in such matters, they were finally placed before the District Magistrate, he at once ordered their release, remarking that the proceedings were altogether arbitrary.

The Governor-General in Council has issued orders that payment will be made to all the public servants for whom no provision was made in the Financial Budget for the current year.

We have so often to put up with the vagaries of our Post Office, that it was a kind of consolation to know that your well regulated General Post Office could be guilty of a freak, as has been reported by the *Ultramar*. A bag containing correspondence, and with it *all copies of the Ultramar* intended for Bombay subscribers, was duly despached from Margao on the 1st instant. The paper was never distributed, and when the subscribers in a body sent their complaint, enquiries were set on foot, and it was finally discovered that the missing bag was stowed away among the empty ones in the Bombay Post Office, and after twelve *days' delay*, it was brought out and its contents were distributed to their disappointed owners.

The resolution of the Government Council in ordering the payment of over five thousand rupees to the Female College in Panjim will be hailed by the advocates of female education as a step towards the permanence of that institution. Some years back, the Goanese at Macao collected a subscription of nearly Rs. 5,000 to be applied for the establishment of a Female College in Goa. As there was no such institution, the Government took over the charge of the money, and it was rightly feared that the amount once in the hands of the Government, could scarcely be expected to be applied to the object it was originally intended, as instances were not wanting in which our Government, considering itself the universal heir, has lately been appropriating the convent and some other religious funds with the ostensible object of safe-guarding the interests of these institutions. The teaching staff of the college has lately been reinforced by fresh arrival of three Sisters from Europe, and this additional gift of over five thousand rupees will impart to the institution a much-desired stability that will place it on a permanent footing. While writing on this subject, I am sorry to mention that the English school, which was some two years since established in Santa Cruz, owing mainly to the untiring exertions and material support of Dr. Pires, the Railway Surgeon at Lanowli, has now been closed. This will dishearten many a *paterfamilia*, who were planning to give English education to their children while still keeping them in Goa.

BHATIAS AS MIDDLEMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There appeared a small paragraph in your issue of the 29th ult. with reference to the Bhattia community with reference to a resolution passed by the Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association on the 25th of June 1882, affirming that the direct dealings with importing houses shall be in the hands of the Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association.

The comments under reference are based upon incorrect information, as the real facts of the circumstances can be summed up thus. It is true that some of the leading Bombay importing firms were dealing direct with the Marwarees, which was contrary to the resolution passed by the Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association in 1882, and when some proofs were brought before the meeting of the Association for such direct dealings, the meeting was about to "boycot many firms," when the regular dealers of several of those firms, except two, came forward and said that the firms with whom they deal have asked them to intercede on their behalf, saying that the direct business they were accused of was done unintentionally through an oversight; and on the strength of such statements from the dealers, letters were written to such firms asking them to confirm the statements, and I am glad to say they did so in their replies, promising co-operation in future.

The one firm out of the two "boycotted" have already written to the Association promising not to do any direct business with the Marwarees, and the last firm, I believe, will also see the necessity of writing to the Association to that effect at the end, because the firm above alluded to saw that their interest will be better secured by co-operating with the Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association.

In one of the meetings of the Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association some Marwaree merchants and brokers thought it advisable to appear before the members assembled, and proposed that they would be glad if the matter was brought to an amicable settlement. Subsequently some of the leading Marwaree merchants went to different dealers and asked them to come to some settlement and it was through the suggestion of the Marwaree merchants alone and not of the Bhattias, as stated in your issue under notice, that they met at Madhav Baug, and the result of the meeting was that the Marwarees also saw their interest in having members of the Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association as middlemen and promised to keep themselves aloof from one or two of their caste-brothers who still persist in dealing direct, and hence there is not a particle of truth in saying that the Bhattias were completely routed in that meeting.—Yours, &c.,

DAMODUR GOCULDASS MUNJEE,
Deputy Chairman, B. P. C. A.

THE ROBBERY FROM THE ARSENAL.

IT has been discovered that the projectiles which Kooshal Gunput is alleged to have stolen from the Arsenal and which were thought to have been real shells are not so, but are filled with rusty iron filings only. These were the only articles the possessions of which seemed to fasten the guilt on the prisoners, since it was considered impossible to purchase live shells in the market; but, as is well-known, empty and spent shells are sold as old iron and are easily purchased. All the articles found in the homes of the accused were shown to a Sergeant of the Ordnance Department by Superintendent MacDermott, and he could not discover any Government marks on any of them, except on the canvas powder and cartridge bags; but as all these bags were old ones he said he could not positively state they were the property of Government as great quantities of these are sold off by public auction among the rubbish. The drummer's swords, it will be remembered, are old-fashioned. The accused have made a full confession of their crime, and say that the theft of the articles in their possession have been going on for three or four years. They say that the way they carried the sand shot (14 pounds weight) out of the Arsenal was by placing them in one of the long cartridge bags, one end of which was fastened to the waist in front and one end at the back by means of a string, the shot resting in the middle between the legs. This is quite compatible with the honesty of the sepoy at the gate, for the usual custom is to ask the person leaving to untie the *dhotur* and hold it loosely round the body without exposing the person, and this plan answers well enough in ordinary cases; but when a practised hand, as the accused in this case, intends stealing he takes precautions to fasten the stolen article to the body. The rough rider's bits, although quite new, have no Government stamp on them, nor do they show any signs of being filed. Since the accused No. 2 has engaged Mr. Sanjana he will in all probability make a defence, and it is expected that Kooshal Gunput will do the same, when, of course, his confession will be of no assistance to the police. Under these circumstances the police have a hard task before them in securing the conviction of the accused; but the case is in the hands of able officers, and there is no doubt that what is possible will be done in the matter. Enquiries are in active progress meanwhile, and it will not be surprising if several more arrests are made, and a great quantity of stolen property discovered.

BOMBAY MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society was held on Friday, the 21st ult., in the University Buildings, when there were present:—Brigade-Surgeon Wellington Gray, President of the Society, in the chair.—Members:—Surgeon-Major Arnott, Drs. Rustomji N. Khory, Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar, Surgeon Meyer, and Surgeon-Major Kirtikar, Hon. Secretary and the following visitors:—Veterinary Surgeon J.H. Steel, A.V.D., Drs. G. B. Kher, K. B. Shroff, V.S. Trilokekor, S. R. Settna, and E. S. Bharucha. Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar was elected secretary for the current year. Surgeon Major Arnott read notes of a case of Cæsarian section, in which both the mother and the child were saved. The President, Dr. Gray, next proposed that the Society should hold debates on topics of medical and sanitary interest to the public and to Government, such as leprosy, cholera, village sanitation, &c., and thereby throw light on, and assist in, the settlement of important questions. Dr. Arnott strongly supported the proposition. It was resolved unanimously to hold a debate on leprosy on Friday, 2nd August next. The meeting then dissolved.

THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondent in your issue the other day attributed the election of Mr. P. M. Mehta as a Dean of the Faculty of Arts to the "spirit of mischievous combination for the exaltation of members of their own race that has recently been growing among the Parsees." How far this uncharitable imputation, which rather savours of irritability and disappointment, is true can be easily seen by the following instance, in which Mr. Mehta himself is coincidentally concerned. He is, as you are aware, put forward as one of the candidates for the vacant High Court judgeship; but the Parsees do not put forward his claims in the front rank, and admit that others have a prior right to it. He also said that Mr. Mehta was an absentee member of the Faculty and had taken "little deliberative or administrative part." This may be true; but from this it does not necessarily follow that, if occasion requires it, Mr. Mehta would be found unequal to the task. On the contrary, he has on several occasions given undoubted proofs of his capacity and energy in bringing to a successful issue whatever he sets himself to do. Your correspondent is, perhaps, not aware that it was he who moved for the recognition of the French as a second language in the University curriculum, and carried the proposal in spite of the opposition of Mr. West and other members of the Syndicate.

The election of Mr. Mehta in preference to Mr. Jardine may be sought for in other causes. The Syndicate as a body do not now command that esteem and confidence either at the hands of the Fellows of the University or the public generally which it formerly did. The frequent complaints that are made for the last three or four years in connection with University Examinations and the course of studies prescribed has led many to believe that something or other is wrong in the management of the University. It is not my purpose to point out the shortcomings of the Syndicate; but I would content myself by giving one instance. An aggrieved examinee submitted to the Syndicate certain categorical objections to the conduct of a University Examination. After more than two months, the Syndicate made a general answer to the several distinct allegations made. If such is the "deliberative and administrative part" which the Syndicate performs, it is no wonder that the Parsees, or, I should say, more properly, the natives should choose to elect from among themselves a competent and independent person to preside over their meetings and guide their deliberations. By this I should not be understood to insinuate anything against Mr. Jardine individually, but at the same time I should like to know what prominent part he played, as a member of the Syndicate, that the Parsees should be so "run down" for preferring Mr. Mehta to him.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, July 1. A PARSEE.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL SERVICE GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent in your issue of to-day draws the *chief* grievances very lucidly and deserves the support for which he asks. Though agreeing with the four heads of the memorial, I have a few words to say regarding the fourth. The Bombay Subordinate Medical Service is full to overflowing, and I affirm that the younger members have not the least probability of ever attaining the rank of Senior Apothecary under the present rules. Hence they generally look about for what may be designated as "good billets," and when one does fall vacant, the applicants are so numerous that I fancy the able Secretary to the Surgeon-General finds no little difficulty in choosing his man. I will mention only one instance, and that one in Bombay. A "good billet," as I mentioned before, fell vacant. The fortunate applicant who filled it did so on the assumption that the post was tenable for three years. He asked for and got a year's extension, and has only recently actually been confirmed. Hence, I ask, what are the junior members to do, and what to seek for, when appointments which are tenable for a limited time are thus given away? Their only chance, as is intended in this memorial, is to ask for promotion from grade to grade according to the length of their service, and when this concession is given to the Native Hospital Assistant class, surely the European warrant officers deserve something more substantial than to wait till "one has gone over to join the majority."—Yours, &c., VERITAS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

THE following game will be played to-day at 2 p.m., instead of Over 30 *versus* Under 30:—

Mr A Brooks	v.	Mr D Brooks
Captain Baxter		Mr P H Cunningham
Mr A D Creagh		Mr H R Cobbold
Mr H Dunk		Genl Budgen
Dr Field		Mr B O Fyfe
Mr L R W Forrest		Mr W B Douglas
Mr N S Glazebook		Mr A R Froome
Captain Jervois		Mr E S Hall
Mr A P Gould		Mr C E Nixon
Mr H S Read		Mr C O'Shea
Mr A B Sangster		Major Stopford
Dr Wilkins		Mr E E Steel.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting of the 27th ultimo:—

SASSOON DOCK.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 20th May, stating that the trolly lines at the west end of Sassoon Dock are never used, and recommending that they be removed, as they cause inconvenience to merchants when rolling bales of cotton on the wharf for shipment.

Read memo. from the Acting Engineer, dated 20th June, stating that the probable cost of removing the rails is Rs. 75, but that after their removal the wharf will require to be re-metalled—estimated cost Rs. 757-5. He states that the budget estimate for repairing the Sassoon Dock wharf is Rs. 400.

Read further memo. by the Acting Engineer, dated 27th June, stating that to make the wharf good it should be metalled eventually, but that there is no need to do it at once; that the rails, which are flat-bottomed, can be removed, and the sleepers left in the ground; and that this will give level ground, good enough for the present, at a small expense. He states that the turn-table should also be removed, and the pit filled in. The total cost he estimates at Rs. 125.

Resolution.—The work estimated to cost Rs. 125 is sanctioned.

DOCK DUES.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 21st June, stating that the steamers Henzada and Poseidon put back from sea on account of bad weather, and returned to Victoria Dock, where part of their cargoes was discharged in order to ascertain the amount of damage done. The Dock Superintendent recommends that, as in previous cases of the kind, a reduction be made of half export rate on cargo re-shipped, which in the case of the Henzada will amount to Rs. 64-2-1, and in the case of the Poseidon to Rs. 74-12-10.

Resolution.—The proposed remission of half export fees is sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government.

WATER-SUPPLY.

Submitted letter from the Municipal Commissioner dated 30th March, stating that the old arrangements with regard to the supply of water on the Port Trust estate must be held to cease from the 31st idem; and forwarding for the consideration of the Trustees a copy of a letter from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, describing the various connections on, the Port Trust estate, and recommending that the full rate of 12 annas per 0-00 gallons be charged. The Municipal Commissioner states that any proposals which the Trustees may like to formulate for the year commencing on 1st April, he will be happy to refer for the decision of the Standing Committee.

Submitted memo. to the Acting Engineer, dated 1st April, asking him for an estimate of the quantity of water that is being used at the different troughs.

Submitted letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 29th May, forwarding copy of resolution by the Standing Committee, dated 8th May deciding to charge 12 annas per 0-00 gallons for all water supplied to the Port Trust, metre-hire being paid by the Trust in addition.

Submitted report by the Acting Engineer, Port Trust, dated 30th May, furnishing an estimate of the quantity of water supplied to the public through pipes and troughs on Port Trust estate, exclusive of wet docks. It shows that at 12 annas per 0-00 gallons a payment of Rs. 12,882 per annum will have to be made, instead of the compounded payment of Rs. 1,215 per annum hitherto made, besides the addition caused by the withdrawal of the 10 per cent. allowance at the Docks, estimated at Rs. 1,538 per annum.

Resolution.—A representation based on the Acting Chairman's minute of 8th June should be made to the Municipal Commissioner for the consideration of the Standing Committee.

COAL SHEDS.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 4th January, asking that a small shed be erected near the Dock entrance for the storage of coal for steam launches, as it is at present lying exposed and unprotected on the wharf.

Read report by Acting Engineer, dated 19th June, stating that the east wharf of the communication passage has been occupied with building materials until recently, so that a site could not be chosen earlier for a coal-shed. He forwards plan showing the site selected, and recommends that in addition to the coal-shed, and in line with it, the water tank for the kallassees' use, at present standing a little way off the cook-room, might be shifted and raised up on posts, so that the space below could be used as a fuel store for the kallasees. The space now occupied by the tank would thus be available for wharfage purposes—estimated cost Rs. 325.

Resolution.—The work estimated to cost Rs. 325 is sanctioned.

THE DOCK-YARD.

Read letter from the Under-Secretary to Government, P.W.D., dated 21st June, forwarding copy of letter from the Government of India on the subject of a proposed wet basin in the Dockyard at Bombay, and asking the Trustees to afford the Superintending Engineer, West of India Coast Defences, or the officer he may depute to collect information, all assistance in his investigations.

Read letter from the Secretary to Government, P.W.D., dated 24th June, in continuation of the foregoing, inviting, at the instance of the Government of India, the chairman to serve as a member of a committee to report upon the question to be decided in connection with the provision of a wet basin in the Bombay Dockyard.

Resolution.—Government should be informed that the Trustees are willing that their chairman should join the committee, but on the understanding that before anything affecting Port Trust rights is finally settled, the Trustees will have an opportunity to express their views.

PILOTAGE CHARGES AND THE STORMS.

Read letter from the Acting Port Officer, dated 19th June, stating that the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Poseidon, having left the port at 2-30 p.m. on the 5th June for Trieste, re-entered at 11 p.m. on the 7th, on account of her steering gear having been broken in bad weather, and that the agent has put in a claim for reduction in pilotage. The Acting Port Officer states what has been the practice in the past, and asks the Trustees for a decision.

Resolution.—Under the provisions of section 48 of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, the vessel is exempted from payment of port dues; the Trustees' share of pilotage fees may, subject to the sanction of Government, be refunded, the pilots receiving full payment for their services.

THE HONORARY ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

Read memo. from the Acting Engineer, dated 4th June, forwarding application by Mr. Ruttonjee Dhunjeebhoy, Honorary Assistant Engineer, for permission to retire, he being now 55 years of age. The Acting Engineer gives Mr. Ruttonjee the highest character, and hopes that on his retirement the Trustees will show him some substantial mark of their approbation. Read minutes of members of Establishment Committee.

Resolution.—Mr. Ruttonjee Dhunjeebhoy's resignation is accepted from such early date as the Acting Engineer may be able to relieve him of his duties.

A gratuity of Rs. 1,500 may, subject to the approval of Government, be paid to Mr. Ruttonjee as a mark of the Trustees' high appreciation of the valuable services so long rendered by him to the Trust. Those services should be brought to the notice of Government in case Government may think fit in consideration of them, and of the services previously rendered direct to Government to confer upon Mr. Ruttonjee Dhunjeebhoy some honorary distinction.

THE APOLLO BUNDER.

Memo from the Acting Engineer, No. 1,437, dated 30th June, forwarding a letter from the Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, reporting that he has formally taken charge of the roads at the Apollo Bunder.

Statement of town duty collected on Port Trust property during May last. It amounts to Rs. 113,663-14-9 against Rs. 164,909 in May 1888.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 24th June 1889.	For week ending 24th June 1888.
Vessels piloted into harbour	18	14
" " out of "	21	21
" transported	9	7
" attended to	1	3

VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	7	4
" left	10	8
" remaining in Dock	8	9

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	6	8
" left	9	7
" remaining in Dock	10	14

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	18 37	22 37	18 74	20 56
July 1, Monday	...	...	...	0 1
" 2, Tuesday	...	...	...	...
Total	18 37	22 37	18 74	20 57
Total of corresponding date last year	9 96	11 92	11 83	10 4

OPENING OF THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

A LARGE number of those interested in the Soldiers' and Sailers' Home assembled at half-past five o'clock at the Wesleyan Chapel on the Colaba Causeway to witness the proceedings in connection with the opening of the Institution by Brigadier-General W. T. Budgen, D. S. O. The meeting was largely attended by the soldiers in garrison and by the seamen belonging to the ships in harbour. The Wesleyan Chapel was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, a large Union Jack overspreading the chair of General Budgen, who presided. He was supported by Major E. Wilford and Colonel B. V. Shortland. On the General arriving, the hymn "Work, for the night is coming," was sung by the company. A short prayer was then offered by Rev. T. H. Greig, when the following report was read by the Rev. G.W. Chutterbuck:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is a happy coincidence that this Home is being opened under the gracious patronage of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief, who with H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught was one of the first to take a public interest in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Homes established in connection with the church to which I have the honour to belong. So far back as 1881, T. R. H. opened a bazaar at the Cannon Street Hotel on their behalf, which was highly successful. To the interest displayed in the scheme for Bombay by H. R. H. is due the fact that it was definitely entered upon, and we feel it but becoming in the presence of you, his representative in this district and garrison of Bombay, to tender him our sincere thanks. The number of our Homes is both large and rapidly increasing. Amongst the first in existence were those of Aldershot and Malta; now Shorncliffe and Portsmouth are included amongst those in England abroad, a second one at Malta, Cairo, and in India Secundrabad, Mandalay, Bangalore, and Dum Dum, while others are in view in Lucknow and Madras. Perhaps a few items in connection with some of the Homes may not be uninteresting. At Dum Dum the bungalow which has been lent by the military authorities was done so on the initiative of Sir Fred. Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief, who also arranged the transfer back to that station from Jubbulpore of a godly and zealous woman, the schoolmistress of the Derby Regiment, who was unanimously considered to be the best person to superintend the Home. In a letter which I have lately received from the chaplain at that station he informs me that it is well patronised and appreciated. The report for 1888 for the Home at Secunderabad, which was opened in 1887 at a cost of Rs. 8,000, says that the attendance of soldiers has been limited only by the restricted capacity of the building; and the overcrowded state in which it is found night after night emphasises the demand for an immediate enlargement of the premises. The Home in Bangalore was opened in October last in a building which cost Rs. 4,000. Colonel Kingscote, who opened the Home, considered that soldiers of the present day had good cause to congratulate themselves. He was glad the Home was to be a teetotal one, and also because, though the Home had been chiefly promoted by the Wesleyans, it was to be so broad in the spirit of its working; and last but not least, and perhaps more interesting because referring to a large station, where both soldiers and sailors are present, and where many officers now in India have served. I should like to give you an extract from a letter which I received from the Senior Chaplain in March 1888, when I was seeking information as to the working of other Homes, fondly hoping even at that period, some sixteen months since, that the site for our permanent building would be speedily granted. He writes as follows:—"Our old established house we call the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home and the branch institution is the Soldiers' and Sailors' Rest. You will observe we do not advertise our institution as 'Wesleyan' or 'Methodist.' We make them free to all-comers without any religious test, and they are used by men of all creeds, and we desire that all may make use of the refreshment-room, reading and recreation rooms, without receiving any offence because of his religious convictions. We sometimes have the help of Church of England and Presbyterian ministers and officers. This is especially the case with our temperance meetings (under the auspices of the National Temperance League and open to all-comers). Indeed, for two years and until his leaving Malta, Rev. Dr. Bullock (Senior Chaplain, Church of England) and I took the chair alternately at the N. T. League meetings at the Home. At the Rest the Church of England chaplain held his Church of England temperance meetings for many months, and we have now a request that he may be allowed to resume them. . . . Our takings are at Floriana (alone) equal £1,000 to £1,400 per annum. . . . The Lords of the Admiralty give us £10 per annum as an acknowledgment of the value of the work of the Home. The military authorities give us a military orderly for working in the place. In May of last year Their Royal Highness the Prince and Princess of Wales opened a Royal Bazaar held at the Hotel Metropole under the immediate patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, the Duke of Cambridge and every member of the Royal Family, including T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, whose generous consent I had the pleasure of sending Home, which had for its object the creation of a fund for the consolidation of existing Homes and for the building of others. The amount obtained reached the magnificent sum of £3,000. From this fund we have received the promise of a monetary grant so soon as we begin to build. More flattering evidence of the estimation in which the Homes are held and the support which is rendered them it would be impossible to want. It was in anticipation of this effort that I conceived the idea of a Soldiers' and Sailors' Homes in Bombay, having, as I thought, already observed the need of it and forthwith embodied it with my other schemes. H. E. Lord Reay graciously promised a favourable consideration of the application for a site while H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay cordially and personally supported it. The scheme formed one of the objects for which our late bazaar was held, and had we obtained the amount set forth in the circular issued in June last, and which after Lady Reay's magnificent bazaar we did not at that time despair of, viz., Rs. 20,000, we should not only have cleared our entire debt but had some Rs. 7,000 in hand towards the building fund. As we did not clear our debt this was impossible, but we did what we considered the very best. We put to the credit of the building fund of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home every penny subscribed for that purpose in connection with the bazaar. This, we think, was very generous on the part of the church, because those who gave goods, who worked at the sewing meetings, who laboured for the success of the undertaking, and who bought the goods were almost entirely the members and the friends of the church, who, feeling the burden of the debt, were anxious to get relieved of it as soon as possible. The outside public, with a few notable but not forgotten exceptions, were hardly represented as the amount of the takings sufficiently attest. The result of the special circular issued and drawing attention to the Home we obtained Rs. 500, besides another sum of Rs. 500 received from goods sold at the bazaar and given especially for the Home, with about Rs. 1,000 of goods that we have yet to dispose of. We now have some Rs. 2,000 in hand for the permanent building of the Home. So soon as Government is pleased to grant the site, the building will be immediately proceeded with. The entire expenses of the bazaar were paid from the church fund only. In the inception, the development, and in the perfection of the present scheme, Major Wilford, sir, has been the first and last. But for him—and I want every soldier and sailor in my hearing to note the fact—they would not possess a Home, which, I venture to think, they will be proud of. He it was who, in the interest of the men, urged me to open a temporary place, advised the wisdom of taking the premises which will be our first dwelling place, by the enthusiasm and interest which he evoked from friends who have most ungrudgingly given themselves and influenced others to, and, may I add, sir, in that manly, gentlemanly, gallant, yet independent way in which he stood by the frail bark when it seemed in danger of rocks and shoals. There is a sense in which every particle of support that is rendered is crucial, a standpoint from which different assistance has been the most important, and while I trust I am deeply grateful for all and not unmindful of any, all of you will agree with me in placing this laurel on the brow of our dear friend, the Commandant of the Colaba Depot. (Cheers.) The Home which the General has kindly consented to open to-day is but "temporary," destined, we trust, to merge into a larger, better, and permanent one in the near future. You will observe when you see the house, however, that every advantage has been taken of the limited space at our disposal, and no expense spared in making the place a real "Home"—refreshments, reading, and recreation, the latter including a subilliard table, are the three features of the new establishment. Beds, &c., for men and women under a superintendent matron belong to our future purposes. Briefly, the objects of the Home are to provide a safe and comfortable resort for the men of the garrison when coming into Bombay, for the men of the navy when on shore, and to provide a place where they may meet together; for men on short leave from up-country stations, warrant officers changing stations, &c, for young women to find a home on their arrival in the country when about to be married, and for widows, &c., going home. To provide papers, magazines, &c.,

for the troopships to relieve the monotony of the voyage, and warm clothing for the women and children homeward bound, which will be administered by a committee of ladies. The extracts I have read clearly show the undenominational character of our Homes, and that the sole object is the moral, and, therefore, as always arising therefrom, the spiritual welfare of the British soldier and sailor. I should like to tender the heartfelt thanks of my wife and myself for the generous help rendered us by many friends in this somewhat arduous undertaking, and we ask them to assist us still more by gifts of money, or books for the library, periodicals for the troopships, &c., cast off clothes for the women and children, assuring them, that they will not miss their reward of Him Who said and in whose name we unitedly meet to-day. "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of those my brethren ye did it unto me." (Loud cheers).

Major Wilford, who was greeted with loud cheers, then addressed the meeting. He said :—

The Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck had referred to him in far more flattering terms than he deserved ; but if he had been of the least use in connection with the establishment of the present institution he was quite satisfied. As president of the Soldiers' Institute many clergymen went to him to ask his help in effecting the various schemes they had thought out for the good of the soldier. The Rev. Mr. Beatty had come to him about re-organizing the Morley Hall ; but he was sorry he was not able to help him. The Rev. Fr. Kreutzer had asked his help as regards the Catholic Library in getting up a concert, and he had said he would be very glad to do anything he could. The Rev. Mr. Hall had come to him with a proposal to have a Church of England Institute similar to the one at home, but on examining the matter it was found that although that institute received £1,000 from the War Office it was £100 in debt. So that plan was abandoned on that account, and also because the speaker did not approve of the idea of having services in the institute, as the whole of the men might not like it. Of course he liked prayer, and there was always a room marked "private" in every Soldiers' Institute, where it could be indulged in. When the Rev. Mr. Clutterbuck had gone to see him about opening this institution, and after thoroughly satisfying himself that the proposal was feasible, he consented to help in the matter. In referring to the bazaar that had been held in connection with the Home the speaker said that only one lady connected with the army (Mrs. Preston) held a stall. Although he had heard some one say that the Home was not required, he thought it was. (Hear, hear.) For when a soldier went to Bombay he could not get a supper unless he went to one of the two public houses open to soldiers in Bombay.

General Budgen then addressed the meeting shortly.

He said he looked upon this ceremony as the beginning of the end, inasmuch as on that day they opened a temporary home for soldiers and sailors in Bombay, hoping that it would not be long before they opened a permanent one. The want of such an institution had long been felt in Bonbay, more particularly a home for soldiers, as the sailors were already provided in that respect, but a soldier had nowhere to go to, once he got into Bombay, but to a public-house. The cantonment of the soldier was a long way off, and when he went into Bombay he (the speaker) was sure the soldier would like a rest or some light refreshment. That want had that day been supplied by Mr. Clutterbuck—(cheers)—of the Wesleyan Church, and it was not to him alone among the ministers of that Church to whom they were indebted in that respect, for there were several other homes of this description which owed their origin to the ministers of that Church. There were the Homes at Portsmouth and Aldershot and various others in the Colonies, Hongkong, Malta, Cairo, and India. There were some four or five Homes in India. There was no doubt that these Homes were very much to be desired for the British sailor and soldier—a place where he could come and rest in comfort, where he could go and have his private conversation, where he could go and get rid of the pipeclay, and where the sailor could get rid of the restrictions of the quarter-deck. (Cheers.) That sort of institution had from that day been supplied by the exertions of the Wesleyan Church. This was all very well and very desirable, but there was one thing he would like to say to them, and that was that he did not think the soldiers as a body helped themselves as they ought to do. They were glad to accept gifts presented to them, but they did not quite like to put their hands in their pockets and supply the funds themselves. If they only knew how strong they were in themselves, he was sure they would do so more thoroughly than they did. He, as a soldier, did not like to go down to the general public for help. He dared say that the idea had not struck them before, that if they only combined together by giving a very little either monthly or yearly they would not only be able to build a Home like that one, but many such throughout India. At a rough calculation, if the troops in India combined by a small subscription—so trifling that no one would feel it—they would get Rs. 8,000 a month, which meant Rs. 96,000 a year, and he would have them calculate how many Homes could be built for that. They would also in such cases have the management themselves, and there was no reason why they should not admit outsiders to them too. These happy results could be obtained if each soldier gave only two annas a month or a rupee and a half a year ; that was an idea that came to him, and if he could get any one to help him he would work it out. He would send round to the various officers commanding the regiments. But even if nothing came of it from a military point of view, they ought to consider how materially they could assist gentlemen like Mr. Clutterbuck with a little individual help. If they had thought of it there would have been no occasion to wait till the money had been slowly collected, but the Home would have been opened long ago. He wanted them to help themselves, and to think what an immense power they had to do so. But they should not be ungrateful to Mr. Clutterbuck for doing what he had done, and he was sure they would all join in thanking him heartily for the trouble he had taken and in wishing success to the Home just about to be opened. (Loud cheers.)

The chairman then called upon Mrs. Boyd to sing " Home, Sweet Home, " which she did with much feeling, eliciting much applause.

A vote of thanks to the chairman was proposed by Col. D. V. Shortland, seconded by Rev. T. H. Greig, and carried with acclamation. The company then adjourned to the Home (adjacent), which is a comforable room fitted up with everything a soldier or sailor will need, and the General formally declared it open.

The Band of the Gloucestershire Regiment was in attendance, and played at intervals during the evening.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 2.—Pressure has on the whole changed only moderately, and it has fallen generally, but has risen in parts of the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, and also on the south-west coast and Upper Burma. The depression over North Bengal is developing, otherwise the distribution has little changed, and give indications of the unsettled conditions on the mid-west coast. Wind is north-easterly in Goa, south-easterly in Ratnagiri, and easterly in Cochin. Elsewhere the winds are generally westerly and south-westerly, except in Burma and Bengal, where there is an in-draught towards the depression. Temperature is below normal, except in the Punjab, Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Madras. Rain is fairly general, except in the central parts of the country, Kandeish, Deccan, South Madras, and moderately heavy in Bengal.

THE Czar is said to have given a dowry of a million roubles to the Princess Militza of Montenegro, the betrothed of the Grand Duke Peter. This, however (the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says), is only one of a long series of favours conferred by Russia upon Montenegro from the time of Peter the Great, since which period the principality has been regularly subsidised. The annual subsidy is now said to amount in all to about 2,000,000 roubles.

MESSRS. ROUYER, GUILLET and Co., of Cognac report that " the season continues eminently favourable for the vines. They have not suffered in the least from spring frosts, and there is a good show of fruit, which only requires fine weather to develope. The general expectation is that this will prove a good vintage. Farmers are paying great attention to their vines and treating them liberally, when required, with all the known antidotes against mildew, oidium, etc. . . . There is as yet no positive cure for phylloxera, but sufficient is known to save the vines from further harm. The planting of new vines is being pushed steadily forward, and there is no doubt that in a very few years abundant vintages will be certain in good seasons."

THE *Liberator* does not fail to again recall Canon Gregory's recent declaration that "a friend of his had enjoyed one (a prebend) of £5,000 a year for sixty years, his whole duty being to preach two sermons a year, which was done for him by a minor canon for a guinea each."

THE KHOJA PARTITION SUIT.

THE following is the full text of the judgement given by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley on the appeal in the heavy and important suit of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another. In November 1887, Mr. Justice Jardine, after a hearing extending over forty-four days, gave judgement in favour of the plaintiff, who sought for an equal division of the family estate in the lifetime of his father, the first defendant. The Appeal Court reversed Mr. Justice Jardine's decision with costs on the plaintiff throughout.

The Chief Justice said :—

This appeal arises out of a suit instituted by Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy of Bombay against his father Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy to establish his claim to a one-third share in the ancestral family property, which he alleges came to the latter on the death of his father Hubibbhoy Ebrahim, under his last will and testament. The defendant, by his written statement, denied the allegation that the property came to his hands, as stated in the plaint, was ancestral property according to the laws and usages governing the Khoja community in Bombay, and further that the distinction according to Hindoo Law, between ancestral and self-acquired property had any application to or has ever been recognized or acted on by any Khojas in Bombay, and that plaintiff did not on birth or at any time become a co-parcener or sharer to any extent in the said property with the defendant. At the hearing after the issues had been named, a question was raised whether the plaintiff could contend that the property was ancestral in Hubibbhoy's hands without amending the plaint. The Court ruled that an amendment was not necessary, but two additional issues were raised. (Read them.) The Judge of the Division Court held that the wealth which Hubibbhoy Ebrahim left by will to defendant had been acquired by him by means of a nucleus of property inherited by him from his father Ebrahim, and that in the absence of a custom to the contrary, which he held not to be proved by the defendant, the law of the Mitakshara was applicable to the case, and referred it to the commissioner to take an account of the ancestral property come into the possession of the first defendant, and to ascertain and report the amount of the same. As to the law applicable to Khojas, the learned Judge of the Division Court relied on judgements of the Court of Appeal in the cases of Shewjee Husson *vs.* Datu Nanji, 12, Bom.; H. C. Rep. 282, and Hirbai *vs.* Gorbai, 12, Bom. H. C. Rep, 319. In the former case Sir M. R. Westropp, C.J., who delivered the judgement, or himself and West J., says :—" The traditionary doctrine of the Supreme Court and of the Hight Court has for upwards of at least twenty-five years been that, in the absence of special usage to the contrary, the law applicable to Khojas is in matters relating to property, succession, and inheritance, the Hindoo Law as administered in this Presidency,"—and the Court accordingly held that there being no evidence of a special custom to the contrary among the Khojas at Tanna that the members of a Khoja family would be bound by the necessary acts of the manager ; and again in Hirbai *vs.* Gorbai, where the question was between the rival claim of the widow and mother of the deceased. Sir M. R. Westropp, sitting with Melvill J., says :—" It has been generally assumed that, in the absence of proof of custom to the contrary, the law of succession and inheritance amongst the Khojas is the law of their origin *viz.*, Hindoo." Mr. Justice Jardine considered that the question raised by the present suit fell within the general terms of the rule as enumerated in the above cases with respect to Khojas, and finding that the son's right, as alleged by the plaintiff, to insist on the partition of ancestral property, whether moveable or immoveable, during his father's lifetime had been decided to be in accordance with Hindoo Law in Jugmohundas *vs.* Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, threw the onus on defendant of proving the existence of a custom amongst Khojas which was opposed to such right. Now it is to be remarked that the rule of this Court, to which Sir M. R. Westropp refers in the last case, is based on a dictum of Sir M. Sausse in Gangbai *vs.* Thavar Mulla, 1 Bom. H. C. Rep. p. 73, and the practice which had prevailed during the previous twenty-five years in granting letters of administration to the estates of deceased Khojas, which is particularly referred to in the judgement of the Division Court in Hirbai *vs.* Gorbai, 12 Bom. H. C. Rep., pp. 300—303. The dictum of Sir W. Sausse, that, " the Khoja caste had been held to be governed by Hindu customs and laws of inheritance," must have been based on the practice of granting letters of administration to Khojas prior to 1863, when Gangbai *vs.* Thavur Mulla was decided, for, besides the case before Sir E. Perry in 1847, which certainly did not lay down any such rule, the question would appear to have never arisen except on the ecclesiastical side of the Court. So far, therefore, as the rule is confined to the simple question of inheritance and succession, as to which the law books present no difficulty, it would appear to be based on a long established practice of the Court of applying Hindu Law in the absence of proof of custom to the contrary which might well justify the onus being thrown on the party alleging such custom of proving it. Hirbai *vs.* Gorbai, Shewji Hasan *vs.* Datu, and Rahimatbai *vs.* Horbai, 3 Bom. H. C. Rep. are all illustrations of the application of the rule in dealing with the evidence on questions of that nature. But whereas in the present case the issue is as to a right upon which, more especially as regards moveable property with which we are now concerned, the greatest doubt and difference of opinion has prevailed, not only in the courts of this country—as appears from the judgment in Jugmohundas *vs.* Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy—but amongst all writers and jurists who have given their attention to the subject, as pointed out in the judgment of the Division Court in this case it would be impossible in our opinion to hold that there is such a presumption in favour of the Hindoo Law in force on the subject amongst Khojas at the time of their conversion in A.D. 1,400 having been identical with the law as it has only recently been authoritatively declared by this Court in Jugmohundas *vs.* Sir M. Nathoobhoy, and of its having been retained up to the present time as to shift the onus of proof from the plaintiff who alleges that such was the law, and is now the custom of Khojas. If this view of the restricted applicability of the rule be correct, it follows that the present question between the parties should be tried exclusively on the evidence in the case, as the custom of Khojas with respect to the succession to a woman's property acquired from her husband was dealt with by Sir R. Couch in the goods of Mulbai, 2 Bom. H. C. Rep. 284, and that plaintiff, as such, should be required to prove (as he did in that case to the satisfaction of the Court) that the present custom of Khojas with respect to the question in dispute is as he alleges. It was indeed contended by Mr. Starling for the defendant that as the Khojas lived on the confines of Khoja civilization, it ought to be assumed that the law which then prevailed amongst the Khojas in their original home in Scind was of more primitive type—which, there is every reason to suppose, was in force at one time—by which all the property of the family fell into a common stock, the administration of which was absolutely in the hands of the father. But centuries had elapsed since that primitive or Vedic period of Hindu history before the conversion of the Khojas, during which not only the system of the joint family, as pointed out by the learned authors of West and Buhler's Hindu Law, had been undergoing dissolution, but the parental authority had suffered serious diminution and there is no sufficient reason for assuming that the Khojas, although living on the confines of Hindu civilization, had remained entirely uninfluenced by the gradual change of ideas and habits which had taken place in the Hindu community generally. The question between the parties must, therefore, in our opinion be determined solely on the evidence in the case apart from all presumption one way or the other. Mr. Justice Jardine having treated the rule enunciated in the above cases as applicable, and having thrown on the defendant the onus of proving a custom different from that alleged by the plaintiff, necessarily approached the evidence from that point of view, and it is not necessary for us to express an opinion on the conclusion come to by him that defendant had failed in rebutting the presumption in favour of the Hindoo Law with which he started on its consideration. It is not in dispute that the Khojas migrated from their home in Scind into Cutch and Kathiawar, and thence at the close of the last century to Bombay. The plaintiff's evidence is principally confined to the custom as it prevails in Cutch and Kathiawar, where the Khojas have always been exclusively engaged in agricultural pursuits and are by no means a wealthy community, and it is important as Mr. Justice Jardine remarks, as showing how Khoja families dealt with the family property in quiet rural district, where it is probable that as little change would take place in their habits and customs as in the material conditions by which they were surrounded. The result of that evidence is doubtless to show that it is usual in Kathiawar and Cutch for a father to give a son who wishes for it his share, during his father's life, of the family property—that, too, without any distinction being drawn between ancestral or self-acquired. That is the statement of one and all of the witnesses, whilst at the same time they would appear to distinguish between ancestral and self-acquired property with respect to the father's power of alienation without the consent of the son. The Judge of the Division Court thinks it probable that by self-acquired property was meant accretions of the family patrimony, but we find nothing to justify that conclusion in the evidence. But, if so, it must be so understood in the evidence of the Bombay witnesses. The usage, appears to us on the statement of the witnesses to have been of the most primitive character, *viz.*, for a father to give a son his portion and to let him go, as was done with the prodigal son, and that without any distinction as to ancestral or self-acquired. However, when we come to the evidence of the Bombay witnesses, we find almost a consentaneity of opinion that the son has no right to demand partition either of ancestral or self-acquired property in the father's lifetime, illustrated by numerous instances, of which those of Goolam Hoosain, Mahomed Cassum, Rahimbhai Virji, Kaki Dossa, Alibhai Hubib, and others are cases in which there was, undoubtedly, ancestral property, of sons being turned out of the family-house by the father, without any portion of the property in the hands of the father being given to them. No cases was adduced by plaintiff of such partition having taken place except in 1844 in Hubibbhoy's own case when he was old and going to Mecca. At the same time Mr. Justice Jardine has discussed this evidence at great length and considering that this " turning-out " spoken of by so many witnesses might be explained by the unwillingness of sons to enforce their rights, considered that it was not of itself sufficient to rebut the presumption in favour of the plaintiff's right with which he started. But without expressing any opinion as to whether that was a correct conclusion from the evidence we cannot, apart from any such presumption, regard the evidence as to the " turning-out " of sons by their fathers without any portion of the property whether ancestral or self-acquired otherwise than as pointing, in the absence of special circumstances, to there being no such recognized right on the part of the sons to demand partition. It is true that the witnesses go even so far as to say that there is no distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property as regards alienation by the father but without being able to cite any instance of a Khoja alienating ancestral property by will or otherwise away from his sons ; but, however, that may be, the right of the sons to object to alienation by their father is quite consistent with their having no right to demand partition of ancestral property during his life, which is the only point now for consideration and which affords the only reasonable explanation of their submitting to be turned out without any share. Nor, indeed, it is to be wondered at that the custom should be different in Bombay from what it is stated to have always been in Kathiawar and Cutch. Since the Khojas have settled in Bombay, which is said to have been for the last 100 years, they have engaged in commerce and greatly increased in wealth. From being cultivators of the land with very limited personal property, they have become active and energetic merchants, contractors, and men of business, and it was only to be expected that under these circumstances such a custom as is stated to have existed in Kathiawar would in course of time undergo modification. Such would naturally be the wish of the leading men of the community who had accumulated capital and would gradually, under their influence, permeate the lower strata of the body corporate until the old usage would gradually fall into desuetude and the strict right of the son, if it ever existed, be lost with the approval of the general community. In Abraham *vs.* Abraham G. Moore's Indian Appellate the Privy Council point out that usages are " not independent of volition," and may, (unless their continuance is enjoined by law) as they were adopted voluntarily, be also changed or lost by desuetude." The evidence of the Bombay witnesses lead, in our opinion, to the conclusion that such a change has gradually taken place in the Khoja community with respect to the son's right to partition, since their emigration to Bombay. It is also worthy of remark that on the occasion of the Khoja commission, appointed by Government in 1878 to prepare a draft project of law on succession for Khojas the peculiar title of sons, by the Mitakshara Law, to ancestral property by birth is disregarded. The seventh section of the Bill which was drafted provided that for the purposes of the Act, *i.e.*, for the purposes of intestate succession, there should be no distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property, and this would appear from the proceedings to have given rise to no difference of opinion in the community. Upon the whole of the evidence we have come to the conclusion that the plaintiff has not proved that according to the general custom of Khojas in Bombay, the son is entitled to demand partition of ancestral property. The plaintiff's own conduct in allowing so many years to elapse, during which he was on the worst possible terms with his father, to pass without claiming or even suggesting in his correspondence with his father that he had such a right as he now claims, would seem to show that he was not aware of any such custom as he now relies on. This is sufficient for the decision of the case, but we think it advisable to express an opinion on the question—doubtless a difficult one—whether Hubibbhoy's property was ancestral as having arisen from a nucleus of property inherited from his father Ebrahim, for it was assumed that since the decision in Jugmohundas *vs.* Sir M. Nathoobhoy, it had been settled that if Hubibbhoy's property was self-acquired it would not become ancestral by being devised to Ahmedbhoy. To establish this it lies on the plaintiff (for we entirely agree with Farran, J., in 12 Bom. H. C. Rep. 122 that the onus is on the party alleging it), to give satisfactory proof that he succeeded to property on his father's death ; and, further, as the Privy Council say in Ramprasad Khori *vs.* Sheochurn Dass, 10 M. I. App. 505, " that it contributed in a material degree to the acquisition of the funds employed in his trade." Now Ebrahim died in A. D. 1816 having held, as this evidence we think satisfactorily shows, the honorable position of "*waras*" in the community to which a man is appointed for his moral worth and respectability rather than his wealth, and it was not disputed that he was living in a house at Chinchbunder when he died, which, however, stood in his son's name, but there is no evidence to show what other property he left except the statements of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy and Mowjee, to which we shall afterwards refer. As to the business which ultimately resulted in so much wealth, the evidence of plaintiff's witness Mowjee or the defendant's witness Alibhai Hubib can leave little doubt that Hubibbhoy was already engaged in trade before his father's death. He was Ebrahim's only son, and as Ebrahim was between 50 and 60 when he died, he may well have set him up in trade possibly reserving to himself only maintenance as Hubibbhoy himself contemplated doing in A.D. 1844, and which the witnesses say is not uncommon among the Khojas. Again there is no evidence as to the extent of Hubibbhoy's trade until the beginning of Samvat 1877 (A.D. 1820-1821) four years after Ebrahim's death when the *mel* or cash-book produced by the defendant although, beginning with only a cash balance of Rs. 200, would appear to show that he was then in partnership with one Datu with goods, &c., in China, and *in transitu* to the amount of Rs. 14,000, to which they were equally entitled ; but it affords no evidence as to the capital employed. The book also shows that Hubibbhoy was drawing very small sums for family expenses. However, the business was so successful that in Samvat 1886 the books showed a balance to his favour of Rs. 46,000 ; but the books also show that he had had several partners in the business and had been largely assisted with capital by his wealthy relative Nathu Tajani, besides availing himself largely of the "*Avanga*," system of insurance which enables a merchant to a certain extent to dispense with capital of his own. Now this evidence by itself cannot, we think, having regard to the circumstances that Hubibbhoy had commenced before his father's death and to the usages of the Khojas in their relations with their sons, be regarded as amounting to proof that Hubibbhoy inherited property from Ebrahim, which constituted a material part of the funds employed in the trade ; and we do not think that Mr. Justice Jardine regarded it differently. He, however, relied on the very important statement of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy that Hubibbhoy told him in A. D. 1852 that he had got Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000 from his father. Dhurrumsey says he took part in the partition between Hubibbhoy and his sons in 1852 and that it was on that occasion he told him this. Now Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy is an old man broken in fortune, who had only recently passed through the Insolvent Court, taking an active part in this suit on the side of the plaintiff as shown by his going to Kathiawar to obtain evidence of custom. There was no particular reason why Hubibbhoy should have told him this on the occasion of the partition. The books showed the amount of actual property to be partitioned, and no question had been raised as to the existence of ancestral property. Under all these circumstances, it would, in our opinion, be most unsafe to rely upon a statement, as to a conversation said to have taken place thirty-five years ago, by a keen partizan witness, in a family dispute of this description, in which the spirit of partizanship is always unusually strong. This statement also, it is to be remarked, disagrees with that of the witness Mowjee—doubtless not a reliable witness, but still the plaintiff's own witness—and he says that at the time of Ebrahim's death it was reported that he had left Hubibbhoy Rs. 10,000. As to the evidence of Goolam (Ex. 70) who is an old man of eighty years of age, and deposes as to having been present at a conversation between Hubibbhoy and Natha in Samvat 1879 (A.D. 1822-1823) with a view to their combining to bring in capital into the business, it is to be remarked that this was six years after Ebrahim's death, and Hubibbhoy may well have acquired capital as to the alleged conversation with respect to what Ebrahim had left Hubibbhoy, it is impossible, in our opinion, to place any reliance on such evidence. Passing next to the evidence as to what occurred in Hubibbhoy's family, and which commences with the settlement which Hubibhoy proposed making in his family in 1844 in view of his advanced years, we find Hubibbhoy throughout treating his property as his own self-acquired property, of which he was the sole owner and assuming to himself the right to dispose of the same, as appears from the deed of 1844 and also from his wills of 1858, 1859, and 1864, in which he devises the residue which remained with him after the settlement with Aladin and Fazul in 1850. The suit which was instituted by Aladin in 1860 with a view to preventing Hubibbhoy from disposing of such residue by will was not based upon the ancestral character of the property but either upon a special agreement, or on its having been acquired by the joint efforts of Hubibbhoy and his family constituting an undivided family, and, as such, by Khoja custom not within Hubibbhoy's power to devise by his will as he might think proper. On the other hand, in Hubibbhoy's written statement his absolute property is asserted, and the suit was dismissed after one day's hearing. Again in Fazul's letter which is set out in the answer to Fazul's suit of 1862, Fazul admits that the property in Hubibbhoy's hands was self-acquired, except so much as had been vested in him as trustee of the settlement of 1850. Lastly throughout the correspondence between the parties during the many years preceding this litigation, and when they were on bad terms, there is not to be found a hint that the property in his hand was ancestral. Upon the whole of the evidence bearing on this part of the case, we think that, although it makes it possible that Hubibbhoy inherited some property from his father, it must be regarded as falling short of such proof as the plaintiff ought to have given under all the circumstances of the case that it contributed materially to the funds which Hubibbhoy employed in the business. We must, therefore, reverse the decree with costs throughout on the plaintiff.

DR. LEITNER ON THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

AT the recent meeting of the East India Association, Dr. G. W. Leitner spoke as follows :—

There is much, no doubt, to be said on both sides of the question, and it is one which emphatically this Society could not have avoided. In 1875, and again in 1884, it published certain neutrally-tinted questions which had been circulated by me in 1869 in the Punjab to landowners and others, from the highest almost to the smallest proprietor, and their replies with regard to the question of a Provincial Council for the Punjab. This inquiry elicited one great fact, and that was the innate capacity for self-government apparent in men unacquainted with English, but who had either the tradition, or, if they were older men, the experience, of rule. Indeed, the answers to the inquiry showed that what one might almost term, if it were not a misnomer, " Parliamentary Institutions " have in a certain peculiar Oriental sense, formed from time immemorial part and parcel of Oriental organizations, whether the outward form was aristocratic or democratic. I need not refer to the Panchayat and other systems ; but if there was one thing more than another that this inquiry also elicited, it was this, that whereas people in certain localities acquainted with the history of those localities would be most desirable advisers to the Local Governments in questions that might be brought forward (as, indeed a great many of them are already consulted), it became as obvious as anything well could be, that any inquiry regarding the condition of affairs, say in one province, would be inapplicable to another Province for India is a Continent of many countries, and to ask a native of one province with regard to the affairs of another, would be as ridiculous as to ask Senor Castelar in Spain, or Mons. Tisza in Hungary, with regard, say, to British internal government ; or if we were to ask the decision of a democratic party or an aristocracy ; or anybody representing, say, the possibly conscientious socialists of British India their opinion with regard to the English County Councils. All of us, whether we think more of the Patriotic Association, which somebody here said was "so-called patriotic," or the National Association, which I venture also to describe as the "so-called National Association"—we all desire to give to natives larger share, unquestionably the share which they deserve by their merit, in the administration of their own affairs. Well, then, after you have disposed of the first question—namely, that you require Provincial Councils and not one Council for all India ; in other words, that you do not require to have Spain dictating to England, or Russia to Portugal, comes the second question, Who are the persons to be upon those Councils ? It seems to me that the lessons of history in all countries show to us that those should rule who have in themselves the traditions of rule, as also those who have that merit and sobriety which are only acquired through years of experience. In no country have we put into leadership unsuccessful lawyers and turned-out schoolboys, or men who have been repudiated by their class-fellows, and put them at the head of affairs, without considerable danger to the community and sometimes a complete cataclysm of the particular community, which was so unwise as to permit them to be placed for a moment at its head. Take the case of the Jacobins, a well-organized but small body of men, who by means of their organization suppressed all that was respectable throughout France, as you can find in the works of Taine and others, showing how extremely small was the source of that great Revolution, so far as its bloodthirsty character was concerned. *Verbum sap.* Therefore, whilst anxious, most anxious, as we all are, to give to every class of our native fellow-subjects in India the share in the government to which they are entitled, they certainly should not take the share to which they are not entitled, and they are not entitled at Travancore to speak on behalf of the Punjab, nor even in the most sober of Indian Presidencies—Bombay, for the utterances of which I have always had the greatest respect—not even there, Sir, I submit, are they fit to speak on behalf of, say, the North-West Provinces. We sometimes under the same words may mean different things. I hope that nobody, looking at my own past life, will deny, or, I hope, even doubt, that I am entirely devoted, as far as my time and means are concerned, to the welfare of the natives ; but to give such amongst them as are children meat, is merely to bring on a very serious indigestion. Those in India in whose family are the traditions of rule, and those who after a considerable number of years of public activity amongst " the new men " of the rising generation, show themselves fit to manage their local or provincial affairs, should do so, but I cannot understand why we should have the " Parliament of Man" *all at once* in India. Why even in Europe, if you ever do get these " Parliaments of Man " together, look how these men and brothers fight ! If it is a brotherhood at all, it is a brotherhood of Cain and Abel. The brotherhood of men, Sir, is not fairly represented by an expelled schoolboy here and by an outcaste there, even when reinforced, as I mentioned, and will always mention, by the sober men from Bombay, whose sedition is more loyal than the loyalty of some of the men of Bengal, because the loyalty of " young Bengal " is at the present moment mere policy, and differs very much from the heartfelt loyalty of the great men of Bengal, whom I, and I daresay our respected chairman also honour—men like Vidyasagar, Moheschandra, Tagore, and others, mainly men of the old school. These are men who would be great everywhere as they belong as much to the world of learning as to their own province. If they chose to speak sedition, or what you and I may call sedition, we should be obliged to give them a very respectful consideration, because they are thinking and thoughtful men who bear the responsibility of their actions. In the same way people from Bombay—generally men of good standing, men of means, scholarly Brahmins, men who have not only exalted themselves in commerce, but have given of their profit most liberally to charity—when these men talk what you and I might call sedition, we are bound to listen, because the very fact of their uttering it surrounds doubtful points with the safeguards of responsibilty and good sense, by which such things should be surrounded, and even so-called sedition becomes innocuous or academical. But when men, who have nothing to lose and everything to gain by fishing in troubled waters, recommend, say, a National Congress, when there is no more an Indian nation than there is an European nation—when they do that, then, I say, it is the part of a government *not* to compromise, as suggested by Mr. Whish, but to study the question so as to know who the men are and what they are really going in for. It is not a question of compromise, but of either suppressing a seditious movement or of granting a reasonable request for aiding Government in provincial administration. I admire much in Mr. Whish's paper, and I only regret that it has only just been put into my hands, otherwise the expression of my admiration might be greater. But a compromise is not necessarily statesmanship. I should have preferred that Lord Dufferin had been stronger and earlier in his language than launching a Parthian shot. His speech was a political one, as Dr. Ince mentioned, no doubt. That fact neither adds to nor detracts from its value, it merely explains it. Further, I would suggest that " the two brothers " of the Patriotic Association and the National Congress ought so far to agree as to say : " We think that birth, wealth, above all, landed proprietorship, and merit when *proved*—not merely when talked at meetings ; no, not that sort of merit—not rampant cleverness, not English political claptrap at second-hand—should have its shares ; " and that it will have its share we all of us hope and agree, officials and others, and are bound to assist—to assist to almost, if need be, complete self-effacement. But you Punjabis go and attend to your business, and you Bengalis go and attend to your own business, and do not attempt to legislate for all, because the traditions you have in your own part of India may enable you to know all about your own revenue and all about your own canals, but give you no authority in dealing with other parts of India. Local men may lead us on to the track of good traditions of rule, as they have on that of old aqueducts, the revival of which brought plenty to an arid land ; but such benefits can only be derived from local knowledge, and not from a verbiage of dissatisfaction with things in general. If you want to be " national " in the sense of representing a number of nations, have your Provincial Councils depute a member to the Imperial Council, just as your Provincial Council will represent the Divisional Councils, those the District Council, and so on. (*See* papers in the *Journal* of the East India Association of July, 1884.) As for the Patriotic Association, certainly its being merely negative, *i.e.*, destructive of the Congress, is a reason why it cannot last. Although there is much in it that I sympathize with no body of men can last by simply saying another body shall not last. If they had, instead of a negative programme, a positive programme of having provincial bodies on indigenous lines, organized with what is best in the various provinces, then their loyalty would be an enormous strength to the Government and to civilization, because they would combine ancient culture and traditions with modern requirements. Take for instance the case of Hungary. As long as Hungary was allowed to keep its autonomy, subject to the great Imperial questions which made it a nation under the Empire of Austria cementing all those various nations, the Slavs, the Germans, and the Hungarians, by the same sense of loyalty as I presume, or hope rather, that the feelings of loyalty of the various nations of India are to the Empire of England, Hungarians were the sturdiest fighters for Austrian rule, and it became proverbial in history that the Hungarians said, " We shall all die for our Empress Maria Theresa." Just as the process of non-comparative, if I may use the term, " anglicizing " in India tries to make out of strong natives weak imitations of ourselves, and simply stamps them for ever as imitators, even if they should succeed in adopting our phraseology and our mannerisms, and our organizations, but will never make them strong either for good or for evil ; so also when the " germanizing " process began in Hungary, difficulties arose with Austria and Russia, and *absit omen*, you had the Hungarian Revolution. What has been done since through the wisdom of the Austrian empire ? The Hungarian language having been restored to the Hungarians, the Czech language to the Czechs, and so forth, we find not a more loyal population than the Hungarian population. Therefore, I say, a good Muhammadan and a good Hindu is a greater strength to his country and our Government than a bad Englishman or a bad Hindu or a bad Mussulman—men who, depriving themselves of their indigenous associations, use our words without understanding their real meaning. (Great applause.)

CRICKET IN UPPER INDIA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pioneer* :—It may be said at once that cricket is not popular in India. How is this, and how is it that so little interest is taken in cricket by men who at home were promising youngsters at the game ?

Perhaps some of the following reasons may have something to say as to why we do not make much more use of the delightful cricket weather we enjoy out here between the middle of November and the end of January. It is not that the grounds are not worth playing on, for, as far as the wicket goes, one of the best in the world is on the Calcutta ground, and that at Allahabad would be very hard, indeed, to beat anywhere at home ; while most stations, such as Lucknow, Agra, Cawnpore, Fyzabad, Bareilly, &c., can show one a very fair wicket, and could with a little more trouble, which should be taken chiefly during the rains, also turn out a pitch on which W. G. himself would be proud to play on, and on which he would score heavily against the best bowling, or if he didn't, well he ought to.

No, the worst of cricket out here is that during the cricket season there are so many other kinds of rival sports that the majority of men who would and who can play cricket prefer to occupy their spare time on other amusements. This is the real secret why the game is not popular in India. Men have come out as keen as mustard about cricket, but have gradually come to the conclusion that they can get better fun out of shooting, polo, and such things than cricket. It is an impossible thing sometimes to get up a match, even at large stations, and when men do sometimes take it into their heads to play they often get disgusted with what they experience. Cricket as it is in India is not cricket : it is skittles pure and simple. The cricket secretary advertises a match to begin at eleven, and half the side, for no reason whatever except that they will not be punctual, keep away till after twelve, and so dishearten the men who have come up to time to play cricket and not skittles. Then, too, it is not at all necessary that more than three-quarters of an hour should be given up to lunch, for a match in India does not often extend over more than one day, and the more time we can get to play the better will be the cricket. For these reasons many men who are keen cricketers, and who can play the game, never, touch a bat out here. There is, moreover, no doubt, that cricket among the upper class is not so popular as it was only a short time ago, and there must be reasons beyond those given why this is the case.

A few years ago Calcutta and Bombay used each to send a team to Allahabad, where they used to meet a team from the North-West Provinces, and a real enjoyable week's cricket was played : but since 1886 this annual "week" seems to have died a natural death. In 1886 even Bombay did not send a team, and those of Calcutta and the North-West Provinces were by no means representative.

The popularity of polo over cricket accounts partly for the fact that the latter is being played less among the cricketing class than formerly. I wonder what would be said to a man who turned up late for polo and kept the game waiting ! The same that ought to be said to such a delinquent at cricket. Men do not seem to appreciate the fact that one man short in a cricket eleven is just as serious a matter as one man short at polo. If more of the men who can play cricket would do so the game would become more popular. At present there are only very few men in the North-West Provinces or Bengal who really play the game and who keep up the same keenness for it which they used to at home. I might mention in the batting line Messrs. Waterfield, French, Wynyard, Quinton, Mackenzie and Bateman-Champain : in the bowling line, that most important element in the game. It would be hard at the present time to pick out more than Corporal Godfrey of the Buffs, Major Davidson, and Messrs. Hoare, Couper, Horne, and Elliot : while behind the stumps the only man who is much good is Mr. Wynyard of the Hampshire Eleven, who on his day is really brilliant. The above is about the pick from these parts, and a team comprising them would be able to hold their own against such an eleven as it is expected that Mr. G. F. Vernon of the Middlesex team will bring to India next cold weather. The team is supposed to be going to comprise gentlemen players only : and if they are paying us a visit for cricket only, and if they expect to get anything of a game at most of our up-country stations, I am sure that Mr. Punch would again give his soundest of advices— " Don't."

ON the subject of Anglo-Indian pensions " Punjaubi " writes to the *St. James's Gazette* :—The singular effrontery of Sir John Gorst's allusion to the Public Service Commission on Friday night ought surely not to pass without notice. He deprecated an investigation into the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Service on the ground that the Commissioners' Report had still to be dealt with ; and he even recommended Mr. Bradlaugh to read this voluminous document before venturing to express an opinion on the subject. The following extract from the report may speak for itself :—" It was laid down by the Government of India . . . . that the Commission was not to discuss the general question of the present pension conditions of the Uncovenanted Service as such or any grievances of that service as at present constituted."

THE late Mr. John Bright produced one of his most sensational effects in the political world by a famous speech detailing the number of one-roomed houses in the great cities of the United Kingdom, and describing the condition of their inhabitants : but his most remarkable revelations, a contemporary observes, might be capped by a peep at some Indian bazaars. For instance, some inquiries were lately made at Naini Tal, and over a certain area in the bazaar it was found that the inhabitants averaged about thirty per house. In one case fourteen persons were found asleep in a room smaller than an ordinary bedroom. Hillmen would seem to be exceedingly hard to kill.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE defeat of Lancashire by Middlesex was a surprise to many, although in batting strength the comparison was certainly in favour of the Southern county. Messrs. Webbe, Vernon, Stoddard, and Walker are formidable batsmen, and any team in which they are included must be regarded with respect ; whilst in Mr. Bacmeister Middlesex has found a really effective bowler. The crowning mercy, for Middlesex, was the capture of Brigg's wicket in the second innings, at a time when he was playing in his very best form, and when there seemed a strong probability that, in conjunction with Sugg, he would have pulled the match out of the fire. The batting of the veteran Watson was full of vigour, and excited a great amount of merriment and applause. He discarded all rules, and hit the ball to all parts of the field. Unfortunately, he could not prevent Mold from having an occasional ball, and Mr. Bacmeister found his way to the colt's wicket with a shooter. Although defeated, the Lancashire Eleven were not disgraced when all the circumstances are considered.

It would not be right to leave this match without referring to the wicket-keeping of Pilling. In the first innings of Middlesex he did not give away a single extra, and in the second the score of the twelfth man was extraordinarily low. Bowling of all kinds seems to come alike to Pilling. He "stands up" with equal coolness and skill to Napier, or Mold, or Crossland as he does to the more puzzling deliveries of Briggs or Barlow ; and no batsman can afford to disregard for a moment the presence of that silent but active figure behind the wicket. There is no pretence, nothing affected about Pilling, and when he appeals to the umpire it is never without good reason.

Middlesex had a triumphant week at the beginning of June and not many counties can boast of having in the short space of five days beaten both Gloucestershire and Lancashire. In the Gloucestershire match, Mr. Grace, after being bowled by Mr. Bacmeister in the first innings, played splendidly in the second, and made his first county hundred this season ; but Middlesex obtained a strong lead on the first innings, and in the second they scored 140 for the loss of only three wickets, Mr. Stoddart playing in the same brilliant form which he displayed two days later at Old Trafford.

Later in the week Gloucestershire met Surrey, and were again doomed to defeat. This match was interesting from the circumstance that Mr. Shuter availed himself of the new rule to declare the innings at an end at the fall of the sixth wicket. The champion scored 94 and 34, but the Surrey bowling was too good for the majority of the team, and the visitors were defeated by 250 runs. Mr. Walter Read did not improve his position in this match, and Mr. Shuter seems altogether out of form ; but Mr. Key and Henderson and Maurice Read are evidently batting well, and Sharpe is excellent both with bat and ball.

There was some heavy scoring between Yorkshire and Cambridge University, upwards of 850 runs being registered, and the county only won by eleven runs. In the second innings of the University all the Yorkshire bowlers except Preston were put on, and Wade was the most successful. Fresh from their victory at Cambridge, Lord Hawke and his men went on to Leicester, and secured a decisive victory over the county team. Peel was in fine form, and his 145 not-out against Pougher and Rylott, backed up by some creditable fielding, was a noteworthy achievement.

In this match Whitehead, a colt who had greatly distinguished himself with the ball in the Yorkshire *v.* Notts Colts match earlier in the week, was given a trial, and he made a very fair score. Towler, of Yeadon, another colt, was also tried, and promises to be an addition to the batting strength of the county. Mr. A. Sellars, of Keighley, made the fine score of 74 against the Notts bowlers, of whom Needham was the most destructive, capturing six wickets for 17 runs ; but Whitehead's performance with the ball was really remarkable. He hit the leg stump with four successive balls in the first innings, and in the second he accomplished the " hat trick."

The comic element during the week was supplied by the match between an Eleven of England and 22 of Blackpool and District. In the first innings the Eleven, which included seven members of the Lancashire team, went down for 15 runs. The bowlers were Wordsworth, a Sheffielder, and Cotman, an amateur, who has been associated with Preston cricket for some time. In the second innings, however, the Eleven recovered themselves and the 22 were decisively defeated.

The first appearance of the Cambridge University Eleven in London attracted a large number of spectators to Kennington Oval on the 13th to open a game with Surrey, the reputation of the Light Blues having gone up considerably after their capital performance against Yorkshire. Unfortunately, Cambridge were unable to bring quite their best eleven, and Messrs. Thomas and Butler, who had been announced to play, stood out, their places being filled by Mr. E. R. De Little, a right-handed bowler, who has been tried several times before, and Mr. F. E. Woodhead, a freshman from Lorretto School. Surrey played a very strong side, but Adams kept wicket in place of Wood, and Lockwood, as at Nottingham, was chosen in preference to Bowley.

The ground had not thoroughly recovered from the heavy rains in the early part of the week, and up to luncheon time a lot of sawdust had to be used. Throughout the day the wicket was slow, and the bowlers could generally get a good deal of work on the ball while it became more difficult as the day wore on. The Cambridge bowlers were not able to make much use of the advantage afforded them by the condition of the ground, but it was nevertheless a very excellent performance on the part of Surrey to make 259. The innings lasted from twelve o'clock until twenty minutes past five, and the foundation of the long score was laid by Abel and Maurice Read, who put on 103 runs for the second wicket. Read played the best cricket on the side, but Abel made several dangerous hits in the slips, and on the whole he has played many better innings than this.

When the Light Blues went in to bat an hour and twenty minutes remained for play, but in that time Lohmann and Sharpe carried everything before them. Mr. Hale played in creditable form and made 25, but the other batsmen failed completely, and when time was called eight of the best wickets on the side had fallen for 54 runs. Thus with only two wickets to fall Cambridge was 205 runs behind on the first innings when the wickets were drawn for the day.

The presence of Mr. A. G. Steel among the representatives of Lancashire, who opened a match with Kent on the 15th ultimo, excited great interest at Old Trafford. The weather was glorious, the wicket in superb condition, and the crowd even at the opening of proceedings unusually large. Lancashire won the toss, and Mr. Hornby of course elected to bat, and began the innings in company with Barlow. It was soon seen that the Kent bowlers were dead on the wicket, and that Wright was specially dangerous. The bowling of the Notts man throughout the day, indeed, was of a high class, and his trophies included four very good wickets.

Mr. Hornby played with great care, and Barlow was quite as cautious as usual. The crowd cheered ironically at his method of treating the bowling ; but Barlow cares little for what the crowd may say, and he is right. The score had risen to 16 when the Lancashire captain was caught at mid-off in attempting to drive a ball which got up very much ; and Mr. Steel came in amidst a general and prolonged cheer. He very soon lost Barlow, who fell to a fine ball from Wright, on which there was, considering the state of the ground, a great amount of break. Mr. Eccles followed in, but was bowled by the second ball in the same over. The fall of three wickets with the score unaltered at 16 runs caused something like alarm, but on Sugg joining Mr. Steel the game soon assumed a very different character. Steel and Sugg put on 79 runs in an hour and a quarter ; and Ward and Pilling added 65 in seventy minutes ; the innings terminating for 197.

Kent commenced their innings at five minutes past five, Wootton and Mr. Tonge facing the bowling of Watson and Mold who were altogether too difficult for the batsmen. The score was only seven when a catch at the wicket disposed of Wootton, and George Hearne came in. Steadily 15 runs were added, and then began a series of disasters for the visitors. A smart catch at slip dismissed George Hearne, the next ball bowled Mr. Fox, and at 25 Mr. Tonge was taken at the wicket. Mr. Marchant and Frank Hearne batting freely, slightly improved matters ; but at 47 the professional was well caught at slip. Twelve runs later Kibble was out ; Mr. Marchant, who hit four fours and three threes, was bowled at 64, and Wright caught at point. Play then ceased for the day.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

By direction of the Admiralty, a committee met at Spring-gardens on Tuesday, 4th ult., to enquire into the best means for the employment of the naval volunteers in circumstances of war or of national emergency. Viscount Sidmouth presided, and there were present the Marquess of Ailsa, the Marquess of Anglesey, Mr. Seth-Smith, Mr. Sayes, the Commanding Officers of the several Brigades of the Royal Naval Volunteers in London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Glasgow, and Lieutenant Bridger (Secretary).

The preparations for the Wimbledon Meeting are now making rapid progress towards completion, nearly all the wooden structures being in position and the ground planned out for the camps, which this year are to be all ready by the 6th of July. Arrangements are being made for several matches with the team of American Riflemen who are to arrive from Boston on the 28th inst., the most important, that with the North London Rifle Club, having been fixed for the 20th of July, the last day of the meeting.

The Naval Review at Spithead, which had been fixed for Saturday, the 27th of July, has been postponed till Monday, the 5th of August, but it is exceedingly probable that the date will be changed, as the Bank holiday is the most inconvenient day which could possibly have been selected, and it is doubtful whether the railway companies could undertake to provide the necessary special trains between London and Portsmouth, considering the pressure of their immense excursion traffic.

Sub-Lieutenant Cave, who was on duty when her Majesty's despatch vessel Surprise collided with and sank the steamer Nesta, has been tried by court-martial at Malta, and sentenced to lose all seniority, to be severely reprimanded, and dismissed his ship.

A new rifled cannon, constructed by the Societe Anonyme des Anciens Etablissements Cails, says the English mechanic, was tested at the beginning of the present month by the French authorities with, it is said, very satisfactory results. The gun, which is constructed on the De Bange system, is 49 feet 1 inch long, with a calibre of 12·6 inches and a total weight of 47 tons. The projectile, which weighs 883 lbs., has a muzzle velocity of 2,130 feet per second, at which, according to the account in the *Moniteur Industriel*, it can pierce 35·4 inches of wrought iron and 23·6 inches of French steel armour plate. At 1,475 yards its remaining velocity is 1,935 feet, and here it can pierce 28·5 inches of iron and 19·7 inches of steel armour. The range of the piece at an elevation of 30 degs. is said to be 118 miles, less than that of the 9-inch wire gun which fired the Jubilee shot at Shoeburyness.

An advertisement appeared recently from the Army Clothing Department, inviting applications to be sent in by candidates for the Inspectorship of Army clothes, &c, "whose age does not exceed forty years." The appointment was given to a Mr. Wringley, who, I am told, writes *Truth*, is considerably above the advertised limit of age, and who was connected some time ago with a manufacturing house in Huddersfield, but who has practically had nothing to do with the woollen trade for the last fifteen years. What is the meaning of this?

On what principle, I wonder, Mr. Labouchere asks, are majors in the Army Pay Department singled out for the invidious privilege of serving in India on a less favourable footing than their brother officers of the same rank in other quarters of the globe? A Royal Warrant of May, 1883, promised the rank of major upon completion of five years' service to all captains A. P. D. who joined the Department prior to July, 1881. This is not a gratuitous favour, but was granted by way of compensation for presumable loss of promotion on the increase in the number of majors in 1881. The Indian Government, however, coolly close their eyes to this arrangement, and only allow a paymaster to rank as major after ten years' service. Sir Frederick Roberts himself has backed a protest against this shabby treatment, and it is time that the Indian Government put the matter right.

There is another grievance of this same branch of the Service which calls for redress at the same time. Paymasters are promised an extra half-a-crown a day after five years' service. What they actually get in India is one rupee which is now equivalent to 1s 4½d. "Swindle" seems to me the only term which correctly describes this transaction. Nor can much better be said for the arrangement under which when a paymaster goes on leave, his *locum tenens* is paid 2s. 6d. per diem, while the paymaster himself forfeits 5 rupees. Surely a civilised Government ought to be above sharp practice of this kind.

These, however, are by no means the only grievances of the Army Pay Department. The Royal Warrant of 1884, respecting pay and promotion, provided that every combatant officer appointed to this department should serve for one year on probation and for four years more under his combatant commission. Then the Warrant says (Art. 368):—At the end of that period *he may elect* to remain in the Army Pay Department or return to military duty; and in the former case he shall resign his commission as a combatant officer, and be commissioned as a paymaster. It shall be competent for our Secretary of State, at the end of the five years, to require an officer to return to his military duty.

What is the meaning of this clause? asks the same writer. From the numerous letters which I have received on the subject, it is clear enough that the meaning generally attached to it by the officers who availed themselves of this offer was—that at the end of five years they would have the right, if they chose to exercise it, of remaining permanently in the Department. The power reserved to the Secretary of State in the last sentence they took to refer simply to the case of an officer proving incompetent, or otherwise unfit for the duty. Looking at the words, "he may elect," this is a very natural and reasonable construction. But what has happened in practice! By a recent order, the Secretary of State has exercised the power reserved to him against the whole of the five years paymasters, who have one and all been ordered to return to their regiments without any option whatever.

Now, some of these luckless individuals have spent £80 or £100 on the gorgeous outfit with which they were required to provide themselves. Many of them have omitted to qualify for promotion in their regiments. All have practically wasted five years in an abortive apprenticeship to a special branch of professional work. I am not, therefore, surprised to find them writing indignantly about "breach of faith," "pie-crust promises," "frauds on the Service," and so on. But I am afraid that I cannot offer them much consolation, says Mr. Labouchere. Looking at the wording of the Warrant and at what has followed, I can only suppose that the whole thing was deliberately planned, and that the Paymasters have walked into a trap from which there is no escape. It is waste of breath to talk to Mr. Stanhope and his subordinates about "justice" or "equity." What occurred the other day in connection with reorganisation of the Commissariat and Transport Department shows that officers must resign themselves under the present *regime* to have their rights construed in the spirit of pettifogging attorneydom. All that they can do is to be wiser in future whenever tempting baits are dangled before them upon that treacherous hook—Royal Warrant.

The following interesting letter was written by Captain Broke, the commander of the Shannon, in the famous encounter, to the sister of Lieutenant Watt, who was killed in the action:—"Halifax, September 7, 1813.—Madam,—It is with a proud regret that I take up my pen to answer your inquiries concerning my late gallant comrade, Lieutenant Watt, your worthy brother. Had he lived to enjoy the honours he had so nobly deserved, he would have proved a most distinguished officer, from his ardent zeal and superior abilities; but he fell in the moment of victory, when his brave support had just secured my conquest. I shall ever lament his loss as a friend and an officer. He had been wounded in the foot by a musket-ball from the enemy's tops, but was slain the minute afterwards by a grape-shot and died without a struggle. Heaven rest his soul! I will endeavour to procure you a statement of what your poor brother has left belonging to him, and secure anything particularly which may serve you as a grateful remembrance of so estimable a relative; but the Shannon is now at sea with an acting captain, my wounds not yet permitting me to resume the command. I expect her return in a fortnight, when I will write to you again upon this mournful subject.—I am, Madam, yours sincerely, P. B. V. Broke.—To Miss Watt, Portugal Street, Grosvenor Square, London.

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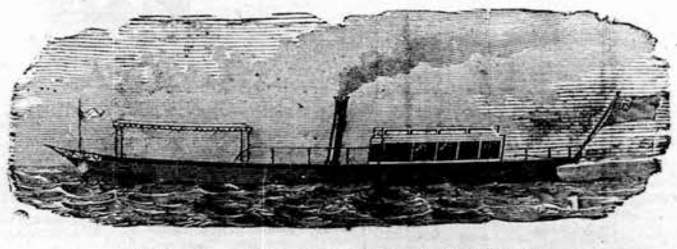

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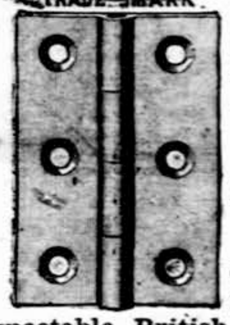

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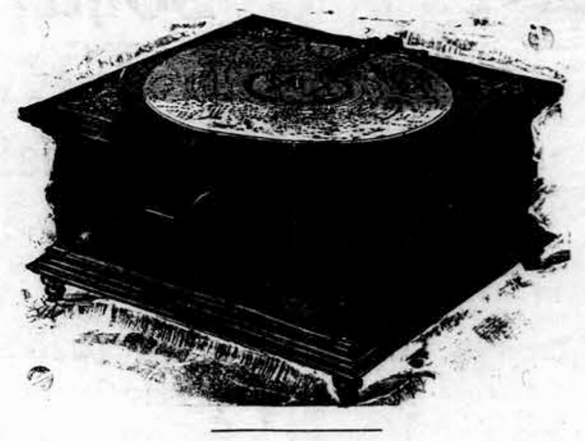
THE ARISTON ORCHESTRIONETTE.



Agreeable and pleasant passtime for the "cribbed, cabin'd and confined" during the rainy months.

THE Ariston Orchestrionette is the latest and most ingenious development of mechanical chamber music. It is in fact a little hand Organ played in the old fashioned way by turning a handle, but by a skilful adaptation of the Jacard principle, there is practically no limit to the variety of the tunes they are capable of playing. The music is impressed upon circular cards with perforations, instead of a revolving cylinder. These circular cards have only to be placed one at a time in position and rotated by turning the crank handle and the tune and time are exactly communicated to the keys. It produces a really extraordinary volume of sound for so small an instrument. There is plenty of music in it for twenty couples to dance to.

One gets tired of the familiar tunes of one's own musical box, however good a one it may be. It will only play a certain number in a certain order of rotation, and always with the same mechanical exactness without any varity of expression. The great achievement of the Ariston Orchestrionette is that it is capable of producing almost any music.

We have them in various sizes. :—

Rs. 45, Rs. 48, Rs. 50, Rs. 65, Rs. 120, and Rs. 150 Each.

One Dozen Cards free with Organ. The Extra Cards cost the small sum of Rs. 10 per dozen for the small size and Rs. 18 for the large.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS {
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito Bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan,
23rd June, 1881.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D.,
Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON,
L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N.,
14th March, 1887.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Healh* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C., and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says :—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praise; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN,
15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES, LTD.,
43, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
AND 15, ARMENIAN STREET, MADRAS.

F. Henry

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S CARLTON TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule*
The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates :—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the Wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

SAFEST DRINK IN A HOT CLIMATE.

ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALL'S

SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.
ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Disideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*

SOUTHALL BRAND AND BARCLAY,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Habson and Co. Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Tomson & Taylor, Bombay. Cooper Madon & Co. Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld.; Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. J. S. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechley, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Plomer & Co. Lahore.

FLOR DE COROMANDEL.

These very select Indian Cigars are made of choicest Dindigul tobacco, covered with the best Java Leaf.

Three sizes—No. I., No. II., and No. III.

To be obtained from
Messrs. G. A. GREGORY & Co., Madras.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1808.

HAMILTON & Co.
JEWELLERS
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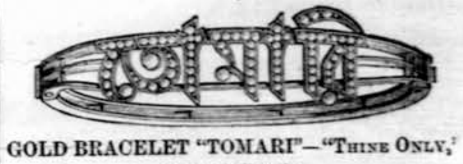
BOMBAY BRANCH:
73, Esplanade Road.

"TOMARI" JEWELLERY.

BENGALI MOTTO—"THINE ONLY."

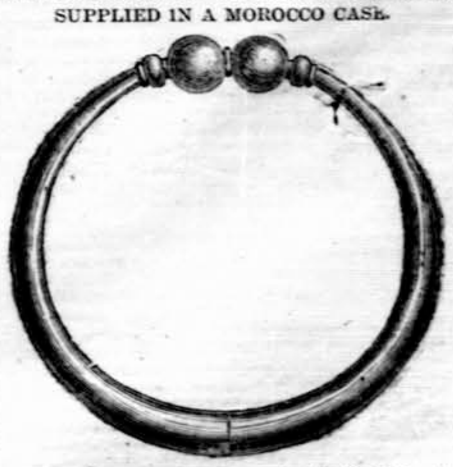
GOLD BROOCH—"THINE ONLY,"
Rs. 35, cash.
THE SAME SET WITH PEARLS,
Rs. 70, cash.
THE SAME SET WITH DIAMONDS,
Rs. 175, cash.
THE SAME ALL SILVER,
Rs. 8, cash.

GOLD BRACELET—"THINE ONLY,"
Rs. 75, cash.

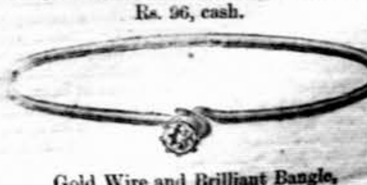


GOLD BRACELET "TOMARI"—"THINE ONLY,"
Set with Pearls,
Rs. 115, cash,
THE SAME BRACELET
Set with Diamonds,
Rs. 275, cash.

NEW PLAIN GOLD "VICTORIA" BANGLE,
SUPPLIED IN A MOROCCO CASE.



This is a massive smooth tapered plain Gold Bangle Indian style, and opening in a peculiar manner.
Rs. 96, cash.



Gold Wire and Brilliant Bangle,
Rs. 100, cash.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
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